

BARKEEPERS RUSHED, FIGHTING CONTINUES.

Corbett Headquarters Crowded With Sports.

FITZ WRITES TO FRIENDS, BATTLESHIP OPENS FIRE.

The Lucky Australian Does No Work on Account of His Mother-in-Law's Funeral—A Hammer Thrower Has a Lively Bout.

Carson City, March 1.—Work continued as usual on an Stuart's big amphitheater. Bob Fitzsimmons did not work at all. He spent a good part of the morning writing letters to friends, in Stuart's headquarters, and then drove to the racetrack to get a look at the structure in which he hopes to defeat Jim Corbett.

Accompanied by Julian, Fitzsimmons drove back to quarters for dinner, but the pair returned to town early in the afternoon and remained until sundown. Julian announced that his man would take no exercise on account of the funeral of Mrs. Julian in New York city.

There was such a big crowd at Corbett's headquarters that the services of three barkeepers were required to satisfy the demand for liquid refreshments.

During the morning show the handball court, or at least that section which is set apart for sightseers, was uncomfortably crowded, and the champion decided to station one of his men at the door with instructions not to allow more than 20 persons in the court at one time.

A hammer thrower from the Pacific coast who has been eager for several days to put on the gloves with Corbett, was accommodated. His first lesson was decidedly interesting to the spectators, but the athlete in question will, in all probability, stick to his own particular branch of athletics in future.

A Complication.
Washington, March 1.—A very embarrassing complication seems likely to arise through the expected failure of the senate to confirm the nomination of Levi T. Griffin as pension agent at Detroit. Mr. Griffin was appointed during the last recess of congress, and in case the senate fails to act his term of office will expire on March 4 at noon. On that date the quarterly pensions of about 40,000 pensioners in Mr. Griffin's district become due and payable, and as he is the only bonded officer who is authorized to make these payments, it seems altogether probable that the old soldiers in the Detroit district will be compelled to wait for their money.

Want Private Contributions.
Washington, March 1.—A letter from Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ryan and Kane, constituting a committee on Indian and negro missions, was read in all Catholic churches. It says the contributions for these missions during the last year have been exceptionally large. But with the gradual withdrawal of government aid to the Indian schools some of the bishops report that a number of the schools may have to be closed. For this reason the cardinal and his associates on the committee exhort liberal private contributions.

Very Rough Voyage.
Boston, March 1.—The Warren line steamer Kansas reached her dock from Liverpool at noon nearly four days late, the result of battling against heavy gales and tremendous high seas, nearly the whole way across the Atlantic. From Fastnet until reaching the grand banks a series of violent gales from southwest to northwest were encountered, and many times the steamer had to be put head on to sea in order to prevent the high combers from breaking on board.

Started For Kentucky.
New York, March 1.—Arthur Platt, alias Edward R. Taylor, who was recently arrested in England for the murder of Jesse Wyres of the Eastern asylum at Louisville in 1885, and was brought to this city on the Britannic, was put on board a train for Lexington, Ky. He was accompanied by Sheriff E. T. Gross and District Attorney E. P. Farrell of Lexington.

In Honor of Ambassador McVough.
Rome, March 1.—Their majesties, King Humbert and Queen Margherita of Italy, gave a banquet in honor of Wayne MacVough, the American ambassador. The function was very elaborate and King Humbert warmly assured Mr. MacVough of his personal regret at the prospect of the latter's departure from Rome.

Encountered a Gale.
York, March 1.—The British bark Westmoreland, which arrived from St. John, N. B., reports that on Feb. 19 she encountered a heavy gale in which her stem was twisted, stanchions were carried away and the water tank was broken.

Gale In Michigan.
Queenstown, March 1.—The British steamship Beresford, from Galveston, has arrived, and reports that on Feb. 16 she ran into a terrific gale, which continued for two days. Two of her boats were smashed by heavy seas.

INSURGENTS AND MUSSULMANS BATTLE NEAR RETIMO.

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The Lucky Australian Does No Work on Account of His Mother-in-Law's Funeral—A Hammer Thrower Has a Lively Bout.

London, March 1.—It is stated here that there is good authority for believing that the result of the conference between the representatives of the great powers at Constantinople and Athens will be the presentation of collective notes to Turkey and Greece. Greece will be allowed four days to recall her land and sea forces from Crete. It is reported from Canea that several insurgent leaders have sent to Vice Admiral Canevaro of the Italian fleet a signed declaration that Cretans will accept no solution of the pending question but political union with Greece.

Fighting continues between the insurgents and Mussulmans near Retimo and elsewhere. The Christians besieged the Turkish garrisons in the block house at Maita for several days.

The insurgents attacked the column and killed several of the escort, whereupon the Turkish battleship *Frada* opened fire upon the insurgents until stopped by order of the foreign admiral. The convoy was finally compelled to retire.

The Greek Carnival.
London, March 1.—According to the Athens correspondent of The Daily Mail the Greek carnival revels passed off with the usual spirit and enthusiasm, the masqueraders promading in every quarter of the city and forming a strange contrast to the infantry and cavalry patrols.

Masquerade Turkish Troops.
London, March 1.—The Daily Mail's Constantinople correspondent reports that 15,000 troops have already been removed from Asia into Europe. The railway officials can not provide for forwarding these soldiers towards Salonica at the rate of more than 3,000 daily.

Edhem Pasha's Command.
Athens, March 1.—Edhem Pasha will proceed on Tuesday to take command of the forces on the Macedonian frontier.

Honoring Mary Lyon's Memory.
South Hadley, Mass., March 1.—Mount Holyoke college celebrated the centennial of the birth of Mary Lyon, the founder and for 12 years the president of Mount Holyoke seminary. The president of the college delivered a memorial address in the Congregational church, Holyoke. Rev. Dr. Arthur Little of Dorchester, formerly of Chicago, preached the centennial sermon in the village church which is also the college church.

Weyler Has Not Resigned.
Havana, March 1.—It is officially announced here that the statement to the effect that Captain General Weyler has resigned is absolutely false.

MARKET REPORTS

Grain and Stock Quotations For Feb. 27.
New York.
Beef—Family, \$5.50-11.00; extra mess, 7.00-8.00; packed, \$5.50-9.00. Out meats—Tenderloins, \$1.75-2.00; pickled shoulders, \$1.00-1.25; pickled hams, \$1.00-1.25. Lard—Western, clean, \$1.25-1.35. Pork—Old mess, \$1.00-1.25; new family, \$1.00-1.25; clear, \$1.25-1.40.

Butter—Western dairy, \$1.50-1.75; creamery, 1.40-1.60; do factory, 70-140. Cheese—State large, 70-100; small, 70-100; part skims, 50-60; full skims, 30-50. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 17-20; western fresh, 17-20.

Wheat—\$2.75-3.00; Corn—20-25; Rye—20-25; 37-40; Oats—22-25.

Pittsburg.
Cattle—Prime, \$4.70-4.90; good, \$4.50-4.70; 1st good butchers, \$4.00-4.20; fair, \$3.40-3.60; bulls, steers and cows, \$2.00-2.50.

Hogs—Prime medium and best Yorkers, \$4.50-4.75; fair Yorkers and pigs, \$4.00-4.25; heavy, \$3.50-3.75; roughs, \$2.50-3.00.

Sheep—Ohio fed westerns, \$4.00-4.25; prime natives, \$4.00-4.25; good, \$3.50-3.75; fair, \$3.00-3.25; culls and common, \$2.00-2.25; choice lambs, \$5.00-5.25; common to good, \$4.00-4.25; veal calves, \$3.00-3.25.

Chicago.
Hogs—Light, \$3.50-3.75; mixed, \$3.50-3.75; heavy, \$3.50-3.75; rough, \$3.50-3.75.

Cattle—Beefers, \$3.50-4.00; cows and heifers, \$3.00-3.50; Texas steers, \$3.00-3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.00-2.50.

Sheep—Strong, \$4.00-4.25; Corn—22-25; Oats—15-20; Rye—22-25.

Buffalo.
Cattle—Market slow and steady.

Hogs—Pigs, \$4.00-4.25; Yorkers, \$3.50-3.75; medium, \$3.00-3.25; heavy, \$2.50-2.75.

WASHINGTON IS RAPIDLY FILLING UP WITH PEOPLE.

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The Lucky Australian Does No Work on Account of His Mother-in-Law's Funeral—A Hammer Thrower Has a Lively Bout.

Washington, March 1.—Inaugural preparations come on apace. Within the past 24 hours the crowds have begun to show themselves noticeably on the streets, the depot platforms and hotel lobbies are becoming more and more congested with each incoming train.

Decorations begin to flout along Pennsylvania avenue.

The grand arena of the inaugural display will be the short section of the avenue between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, flanked on the south by the White House and on the north by Lafayette square. Here both sides of the street are a solid front of covered stands.

This year the stands are of uniform design and decoration, save that from which the president will review the parade. This, with its white front, Corinthian columns and several classical outlines, is not unlike a miniature of the White House in its rear. The other stands, those for the multitude, are covered in imitation of stonework, roofed over against the possibility of bad weather, which is not a remote contingency in this gala month of March.

With their wreaths, garlands and bristling flags, which will soon flutter with countless banners, they easily suggest the embattled lists at Ashby or the Florentine piazza, where the pageants of the Agona wound their way at carnival times.

The inaugural committee has practically wound up its work, but the headquarters in the Glover building are still open for the reception of more or less distinguished visitors.

Among these were General Horace Porter, General O. O. Howard, National Chairman Mark Hanna and the president-elect's secretary, J. Addison Porter.

So far as the launching of the new administration can be provided for in advance, there seems nothing left undone to assure success.

Practically all of the Southwest corner of the Ebbitt House, on the third floor, has been reserved for the McKinley party. The suite of three rooms that has been set apart for the president-elect has been arranged with excellent taste. Blue and gray are the prevailing tones.

SENATE AT WORK.

Sunday Session Is Held to Pass Appropriation Bills.

Washington, March 1.—The usual Sunday quiet of the Capitol building was disturbed by a session of the senate made necessary to pass the appropriation bills. Large crowds filled the galleries and overflowed to the corridors.

The attendance of senators was even greater than that through the week, the absentees, other than those out of town or sick, numbering only 12.

By a parliamentary action the session is a part of the legislative day beginning Saturday, a recess having been taken at 2:30 o'clock Saturday until 3 p. m. Sunday.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration, a number of important items in payment of sugar bounties, for rivers and harbors, etc., remaining to be passed upon.

A vote on the sugar bounty amendment was taken as soon as the session opened, and it was agreed to—37 to 12. The amendment appropriates \$1,085,156 for the balance of bounties earned from August, 1894, to June, 1895.

The river and harbor items next were considered, most of the committee amendments being agreed to as reported. Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, explained the reasonableness of the provisions as a whole.

No estimates had been submitted in the usual way for any of these items, but they were based on reports of the chief of engineers, as to the amounts which could be profitably used. These amounts had been reduced 25 per cent before being reported in the bill.

In the course of the discussion Senator Gorman (Md.) made an earnest speech pointing out the enormous total of the bill, and urging that it be not loaded down with the new river and harbor items.

The bill carried the unprecedented total of \$51,000,000, of which \$17,000,000 was for river and harbor contracts. It was more, he said, than the condition of the treasury warranted.

In particular, Mr. Gorman resisted a new item of \$100,000 to prevent the Mississippi river from breaking through into Cache river, north of Cairo, Ills.

It led to a prolonged contest, Mr. Cullom supporting the amendment as one of urgent necessity. Mr. Blanchard, (La.) spoke on the general subject of Mississippi river improvements. The amendment finally was modified and agreed to.

Mr. Hill of New York took occasion

to chide senators on working on Sunday in connection with a debate on electric light conduits in Washington. He said he seriously doubted the propriety of meeting Sunday to enact legislation. He had received many petitions urging a law for a "rest day" in the District of Columbia. Moreover, the senator (Mr. Millard) who urged this amendment and himself offered a bill "to protect the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, as a day of rest and worship."

The amendment appropriating \$225,000 for the purchase of the old Corritan art gallery building for the court of claims was agreed to.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama, a member of the Paris court of arbitration, discussed the "awkward predicament of the United States" on the seal question. Referring to the Paris tribunal, he said that as usual, when the court was made of European arbitrators, the decision was against us, it would always be so under the circumstances. There was more real danger of trouble over this seal question since the arbitration than there ever was from all conflict before arbitration was adopted. The present trouble, he said, was due to the deliberate refusal of Great Britain to carry out in good faith, the spirit of the Paris award.

"I do hope," said Mr. Morgan, "that the incoming administration will have the fortitude to insist that Great Britain will comply with the Paris award."

The committee amendment continuing the joint scientific inquiry in Bering Sea was agreed to.

Mr. Gorman made another statement on the extravagance of the pending bill in connection with an amendment proposing a permanent census bureau. He said the bill was the largest ever passed in a time of peace, and this in the face of treasury deficiencies reaching \$45,000,000 since last July. The census amendment went out on his point of order.

Other amendments were added as follows: Public building, Bridgeport, Conn., \$100,000; making two collection districts in Vermont; to pay the heirs of persons killed by torpedo explosion in Newport harbor, R. I., \$15,000; for a site for a public building at Butte, Mont., \$50,000.

The sundry civil bill was then passed.

A complication then arose over tabling a motion made by Mr. Butler to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill refunding the debt of the territories. Those opposed to the bill insisted on a record vote, which, in view of the slim attendance, was certain to show the absence of a quorum. It was apparent business could not proceed, and at 11 p. m. the senate adjourned.

OVER A BILLION.
Appropriations of the Present Congress Break the Record.

Washington, March 1.—Speaker Reed and the other Republican leaders of the house entered upon the final session of the Fifty-fourth congress with the avowed determination that no legislation which compelled great expenditures of public money should be enacted during the session.

They felt compelled to adopt this policy because of the condition of the treasury, and they have generally adhered to it, although the regular appropriation bills for the support of the government have brought the total appropriations of this congress far beyond the billion mark, breaking the record of former congresses.

Many of the appropriations, notably those for river and harbor improvements and for public buildings, were

necessary to continue works authorized by other congresses. No public buildings have been started by this congress and no new battleships or vessels of any description, although the creation of a "new navy" begun several years ago has by no means been abandoned.

The intention of the house leaders at the beginning of the session was to continue the work so far as possible to the appropriation bills and they have been successful in living up to their policy.

The last week of the session began with several of the appropriation bills not yet passed by the senate.

Much of the time of that body has been consumed in discussion of the Cuban question, which the house has dealt with only incidentally. Necessarily the policy of the house to avoid new legislation which involved expenditures has been enforced upon the senate. The Nicaragua canal bill, which was discussed at great length in the senate but not voted on, was not taken up in the house, nor has the free home bill, which the senate passed, had a hearing at the other end of the Capitol.

The Pacific railroad funding bill met a decisive defeat in the house, so the senate found it useless to discuss that proposition.

One feature of the session's record worthy of note is the great number of private pension bills passed, many of them placing the widows of officers on the pension rolls at ratings from \$30 to \$75 a month. Private claims and war claims, on the other hand, have been few.

Several of the pension bills were vetoed by President Cleveland, but congress enacted some of these despite the veto, by the necessary two-thirds majority.

Several important bills are in the president's hands awaiting his action, foremost among the immigration bill, which establishes an educational test for immigrants and bars out laborers who maintain their homes in other countries.

The anti-scalping bill may be submitted to the executive for his action within two or three days, and since Senator Chandler has given notice that he will move that the senate accept the house amendments to the bill authorizing the president to call an international monetary conference, it is likely that President Cleveland will be given an opportunity to sign his name to that.

SANGUILLY'S ARRIVAL
Famous Cuban Prisoner Reaches American Soil Safely.

Key West, March 1.—General Julio Sanguilly has arrived from Havana by the steamship Mascotte. He is escorted by Inspector Pratt. The voyage was a severe one, the seas being rough, and the vessel at one time in imminent danger of capsizing.

General Sanguilly positively declined to talk on the situation in Havana or to offer an opinion as to the class of reforms needed there. He said he was bound in honor to observe silence on the subject for the present and particularly requested that there should be no demonstration at Key West in honor of his arrival.

He went so far as to say that if any were made he might decline to land. On board the Mascotte were also Eva Adan de Rodriguez, who was arrested at Puerto Principe, and Buhigas Aliman, vice consul at Tampa.

Speaking of his plans for the future Captain Sanguilly said: "I do not know them myself, but I am now going to Washington to attend the inaugural



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parade, having been invited by the old veteran boys to parade with them. I have been given a place of honor in the parade. After that I shall go to New York to see my brother, who has worked so faithfully for my release, and then I shall keep my promise to the people of Key West to return and pay them a visit, as I am always happy to see my fellow countrymen."

General Sanguilly's wife was equally loud in her praise of Consul General Lee.

Union With Greece
London, March 1.—Dispatches from Athens state that a number of Cretan deputies, headed by the Bishop of Retimo, have presented King George with a memorial. This states, in effect, that autonomy, instead of pacifying the island, will only pave the way for another revolution later on, and still further endanger the peace of Europe; and that, therefore, the Cretans are resolved to continue the struggle until political union with Greece, their long cherished hope, is realized.

Will Sign With St. Louis.
Baltimore, March 1.—Charlie Esper will sign with the St. Louis club for the coming season. Chris Von der Ahe asserted that he had never waived his claim to Esper's services, and Manager Hanlon released the big left-hander to St. Louis. Tommy Dowd going to Philadelphia to close the contract.

Fighting Continues.
London, March 1.—The latest advices from Canea report that fighting between the besieged garrison and the Cretans continues. The villages of Trikalaria and Nerokouro, in the same district, have been. It is reported, burned by Bashi Raouks. Fighting continues also outside Candia.

The Contributions From Russia.
Havana, March 1.—The Russian Red Cross society has contributed 5,000 pesetas to be applied to the assistance of the wounded Spanish soldiers in Cuba.

Only Captains May "Chin" Empires.
"The principal proposed change in the baseball rules," said a crank, "affecting the spectators is the one whereby only the captains of the respective teams have the right to 'chin the umpire,' and then only on a question of the legal interpretation of the rules. The rowdiness of the men upon the bleaching boards, it seems, should have some attention at the hands of the baseball managers, and even stopping the coarse cries from the grand stand could only cause a larger attendance."

—Chicago Tribune

A CARD!

GENTLEMEN:—

Are you interested in high class Furnishing Goods and high class Hats? I am closing out the stock of Miller & Jones, in the basement under the city bank, and you will be agreeably surprised at the low prices at which these goods are being sold. The sale may last from six weeks to two months, as the stock is quite large, but the early buyer will certainly have the best selections.

Your inspection is kindly solicited,
For the UNION CLOTHING CO.
JOE. PURTSCHER, Manager.

AN OPTIMIST'S VIEW.

AN ECONOMIST ON THE FUTURE OF OUR GREAT INDUSTRIES.

What Plenty of Work will be found and found wages for the American Mechanic. Tremendous Advance in Exports. Tendency of Iron Industries.

[From an address by A. E. Oberholzer, Jr., to students of the University of Pennsylvania.]

It is my conviction that many of our industries have now reached this period of adolescence, or even of full vigor, and are well armed and prepared to explore new lands and to conquer new territories.

Advances in machinery have already been sent to spy out the land, and if I may venture to claim any degree of prescience of the future, resulting from careful study of past industrial conditions, I would say that, with the coming of the twentieth century, new and greatly enlarged fields of operation will be opened up by energetic pioneers of trade, who will not hesitate to hew out new pathways for themselves, even though many laggards may eventually follow after at their leisure and avail themselves of the advantages which have thus been gained by the pluck and toil of the pioneers.

The bureau of statistics in Washington shows that exports of American manufactures are increasing year by year, thus proving that we are now successfully competing in the markets of the world with the manufactured products of cheaper labor in foreign countries.

Although complete returns for the year 1896 are not yet available, it is safe to estimate, from the figures furnished in the past 11 months, that the total exports of manufactures for the year will equal if they do not exceed \$250,000,000. This will be about \$50,000,000 more than in 1895, which figures were, in turn, about \$25,000,000 more than those of 1894.

Subtracting from the total those items which do not involve elaborate mechanical processes—such as petroleum, copper ingots, etc.—it appears that about 70 per cent of the value includes a great variety of manufactures in which skilled labor forms the largest element of cost.

These divisions include agricultural implements, sewing machines, typewriters and typewriters, watches and clocks, boots and shoes, locomotives and other machinery, machine tools and hardware, electrical supplies and scientific apparatus.

It has heretofore been maintained—and indeed is still contended—by many manufacturers, that the relatively high wages paid to skilled labor in America, as compared with wages in European countries, preclude the possibility of successful competition, but facts are more convincing than theories.

Within the past few years several large manufacturers, thinking to avail themselves of cheaper labor abroad, have established branches of their works in different parts of Europe. The same equipment of labor saving tools and, as far as possible, the same systems of management were employed.

The result in each case proved a surprise. American labor, though highly paid, is so much more efficient that it has been shown to be cheaper in the end than that of poorly paid operatives in Europe. Several specific instances of this kind might be given if space permitted. Exact imitations of American manufactured products, including machine tools, have been made in France, but they have cost more to produce there than the imported genuine articles cost.

It has been contended that freight rates on all heavy manufactured articles would surely always prove a prohibitive handicap. Facts again disprove theories. Two years ago an Alabama furnace sent an experimental shipment of 250 tons of pig iron to England. This was considered an "exceptional case," and was also pronounced a visionary project and derided as ridiculous in the extreme.

Within this brief period, says The Manufacturers' Record, the demonstration is complete.

"From that experimental 250 ton shipment this business has increased until now there is an actual agency of steamers to handle the business offered. Orders are being booked every week for large shipments to England and to continental countries. It is difficult to rightly measure the influence of this trade upon the world's commercial interests."

From a recent statement by an officer of a leading furnace company the foreign orders booked by that company alone amounted to about 40,000 tons and inquiries under consideration between 30,000 and 40,000 tons. One of these, the same day on which this information was given, covering 5,000 tons, materialized into an order.

Pig iron has already been shipped to Liverpool, Manchester, Rotterdam, Vienna, Genoa, Trieste, Yokohama and elsewhere abroad. These are facts not yet generally known.

Mr. John Fritz, in reviewing the history of the manufacture of pig iron during the past 50 years at a recent meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers said that prior to 1840, when anthracite fuel was introduced in blast furnaces, the metal was nearly all made with charcoal, a good sized furnace of that day producing 15 to 20 tons of pig iron a week. In a lecture on pig iron which I delivered before the Franklin Institute in 1888 I called attention to the fact that blast furnaces were then producing 1,000 tons of pig iron per week, and a still larger output might be expected in the future.

The Carnegie company is now building an extensive new plant at Duquesne, Pa., and furnace No. 1 is already in operation. During a single month (November) this furnace produced a daily average of 1,775 tons of standard base-

met pig iron, something hitherto unprecedented, and at the same time lowered the record with respect to production of fuel and cost per ton; 1,600 pounds of coke sufficed to smelt a ton of iron.

This company now controls one half of enormous extent on the famous Mesabi range in Minnesota, from which it obtains its low phosphorus iron ore at phenomenally low prices. It has taken from one mine alone—the Oliver—during the last year more than 800,000 tons, at a cost of less than 20 cents per ton, all charges included. The mining (so called) consists in scraping out the hillside with steam shovels and depositing the ore directly on the cars.

An idea of the capacity of this labor saving machinery may be gained from the recent statement of Professor Winchell that, in spite of certain unavoidable delays, "an output of 508,292 tons was made during the year with three shovels, one of which was idle about half the time."

The estimate of 20 cents per ton here given as cost of mining appears to be excessive, as Professor Winchell, who has itemized the factors going to make up the cost, states that the stripping charge per ton of ore, uncovered, does not usually exceed 8 or 7 cents per ton, and the cost of shoveling the ore out of its natural bed after stripping does not exceed 10 cents, and with a very large output may be less than half this amount.

Crude pig iron stands near the bottom of the list of articles involving a high degree of skilled labor. American watches, on the other hand, head the list. Yet they are exported in constantly increasing quantities to all parts of the world.

Very recently the American consul at Bradford, England, reported as follows: "One Bradford firm of jewelers alone has a stock of 20,000 Waltham watches. In addition, it has watches of the Elgin and other makes and sells large numbers." American files, made by machinery, according to the testimony of Consul Meeker, compete with English handmade files. He mentions one order, recently sent to this country, for 1,000 dozen, whereas an order for 200 dozen English files would be considered ordinarily as a large one.

"Go into any cutlery or hardware shop in Bradford," said Mr. Meeker, "and ask for shears, and you will be handed a pair bearing a Newark or Trenton (N. J.) imprint. They are considered superior in every way, and one of the strange things about it is that they must be purchased through Sheffield, which is supposed to be the rival of American cutlery manufacturers. These shears, a dealer said to me, are superior to all others, because they are 'sweet cutters.' The shears used by tailors and cutters are almost entirely of American make."

"Turbine water wheels and printing presses of American manufacture are also sold in Bradford."

The export of machine made boots and shoes is rapidly growing, and has indeed already assumed large proportions.

Within a few years past great improvements have been made in the shoe-making machinery and in the product, accompanied by an equally noticeable reduction in cost.

Few persons are aware of the present extent of this business, which has grown up from very small beginnings. Statistics show that in the census year of 1890 no less than 179,500,000 pairs of boots and shoes were made in factories in this country by 194,000 operatives, an average of nearly 1,000 pairs per annum for each employee, and an average of nearly three pairs of shoes for every inhabitant.

A single factory employing 233 hands—chiefly girls—turned out 2,100 pairs of women's shoes a day.

The best qualities of machine made shoes are now fully equal to the best handmade shoes, and are produced at one-third the cost. This accounts for their favorable reception in a number of new markets, in spite of former prejudices and of occasional misrepresentations of rivals, who naturally fear loss of business.

Seven thousand tons of steel rails, besides enormous quantities of other railroad material, are now being made in Pittsburgh for Japan, and large orders have, it is said, been booked for China.

A complete locomotive manufacturing plant was recently shipped from Philadelphia to Russia, and railroad machinery is now on its way from this port to Australia.

A multitude of similar illustrations could be given, but these will serve as a basis to show the direction in which the "trade winds" are now blowing, and it only remains for American enterprise to take advantage of the opportunities which favorable circumstances offer to enter upon a new era of industrial prosperity.

The secret of success in these tentative experiments is to be found in the wonderful advances which have been made in labor saving machinery, supervised by intelligent highly paid operatives, whereby the productive capacity of each employee is enormously increased and the cost per unit of product correspondingly reduced.

The possibilities of reduction in cost of manufacture of any given article are not always appreciated first by those who are most familiar with the routine methods. New departures are apt to emanate from those who approach the problem from a new standpoint, unbiassed by old traditions.

To Move Michigan's Capital. At a meeting of 40 citizens at Governor Pingree's residence the other night a plan was originated toward the removal of the Michigan state capital from Lansing to Detroit, the expense of grounds and buildings to be borne by the city, provided the legislature will submit the question of removal to the people and the people vote in favor of the change. The idea is to make a state park on the Detroit river front and erect the capitol thereon.

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A Moral Compromise.

"Young man," said Senator Sorghum to the protégé of whom he expects to make a successful politician, "I am afraid that you are drifting toward methods that do not invite the glare of publicity."

"I don't quite understand," was the embarrassed answer.

"It seems to me that some of the plans you contemplate would cause you embarrassment if you were called upon to elucidate their details."

"Well, senator, you're what they call a practical politician yourself."

"Exactly," was the self appreciative reply, "and as such I am prepared to dismiss all considerations of sentiment and to acknowledge no criterion except success."

"Well, a good many men keep a few cards up their sleeves."

"Certainly, my boy. And the great mistake they often make is to insist on ringing them into the game when they hold the winning hand anyhow. I have seen many a man spoil a straight finish of natural ability and courage for the sake of holding an inadequate pair of aces in the way of chicanery."

"That isn't the way you talked some time ago."

"What did I say?"

"You remarked, among other things, that every man has his price."

"H'm! That's one of the sentences which I suspect are often repeated because they sound well and because nobody is able to produce proof one way or the other. But that aspect of the question is metaphysical and not political. Assuming that the proposition is correct as well as epigrammatic, it is a great mistake to hang out the price tag where everybody can see it. For people to get the impression that a politician is on the bargain counter may produce a temporary activity in trade, but it is certain in the end to cause a terrible let down in the demand for the goods."

Washington Star.

A good conscience is to the soul what health is to the body. It preserves a constant ease and serenity within us, and more than counterbalances all the calamities and afflictions which can possibly befall us.

Lock the Door

Before the horse is stolen. Purify, enrich and vitalize your blood and build up your physical system before disease attacks you and serious sickness comes. Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you strong and vigorous and will expel from your blood all impurities and germs of disease. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic.

Easy to take, gentle, mild. 25 cents.

Brian Born's Harp.

The harp of Brian Born, the Irish king of 900 years ago, is in the museum of Trinity college, Dublin. It is 32 inches high, the sounding board is of oak and the uppermost arm is capped with silver. It contains a large crystal set in silver.

Giving the Facts.

"Scribbs, I have accepted a position in an insurance office."

"Yes. They told me that you begged for it and were glad to get it."

—Chicago Record.

Mother Almost Worn Out. Hand's Colic Cure Gave Instant Relief.

BELL BROOK, O., March 25, '96. Dr. Hand—"I received your sample bottle of Colic Cure and was never so glad in my life. My baby had the wind colic ever since she was born and I could almost wear out. I gave her a dose without my husband's knowledge and it gave her instant relief, and she has not been the least trouble since I gave her the first dose. I would not be without it for anything. I will recommend your Colic Cure to every mother. Mrs. J. O. Wade." Sold by all druggists, 25c.

Grippe Cured.

"Last winter I had a bad cold and severe cough. I was lame in every joint and muscle. I was sick and felt as though I was coming down with typhoid fever. It was no doubt a bad case of grippe. Mr. P. P. Hodge gave me a bottle of Brazilian Balm, saying he was sure it would help me. The relief was almost instantaneous. It quickly stopped my cough and took the grippe with all the pains and soreness out of my system. I gave the balance of the 50-cent bottle to Mrs. Bishop Wiley for her daughter. It proved so beneficial she says she never intends to be without it."—Edwin Fitz Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STORIES OF THE DAY.

Interesting Notes on Matters That Are Talked of in Europe.

It is reported in Vatican circles that Cardinal Jacobini, who was for so many years the principal assistant of the late Cardinal Simoni at the propaganda, is now about to be appointed prefect general of that institution, in succession to Cardinal Ledochowski, who is to take the place of the late Cardinal Bianchi as prodatary of his holiness. The so called congregation de propaganda fide is the department of the papal administration through which intercourse between the Catholic church in America and the holy see is carried on. Cardinal Jacobini is one of the most enlightened, progressive and broad minded members of the Sacred college, an enthusiastic admirer of the United States and one of the few prelates of his rank in the curia who possess a knowledge of the English language.

King George's action in connection with Crete was practically forced upon him by his people, and had he not dispatched the Greek fleet to Khania it is probable that he would have lost his throne. For two or three weeks past Athens has been the scene of popular disturbances of so serious a character that the metropolis has been to all intents and purposes in a state of siege. The university had to be closed and cleared by the troops, who had several sanguinary affrays with the students and with the mob.

Czar Nicholas is determined that the law abolishing the knout in his dominions should be observed. A magistrate who recently sentenced a citizen to receive 50 strokes has been dismissed from his post and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

The Russian government has decided to transform its artillery armament and to adopt the new quick firing French canon. The cost of this innovation is estimated at \$40,000,000, and until it is completed it is unlikely that Russia will take part in any great European war.

The Hungarian government announces that, although it has no intention of proposing the introduction of universal suffrage, it has decided to submit to the legislature a bill for the extension of the parliamentary franchise, which is at present exceedingly restricted.

During a discussion in the English parliament the fact was brought to light that the only currency in the delta of the African river Niger is rum and gin, which the missionaries are compelled, much against their will, to use as such for all purchases from the natives, thereby promoting the demoralization of the latter. Meanwhile King Prembeh, the ex-ruler of Ashanti, has been transferred from his prison at Elmina to Sierra Leone, where, according to letters from Freetown, he is drinking himself to death with benedictine.

In consequence of disturbances among the students the Universities of Rome and of Naples have been closed by order of the government.

Two noteworthy concessions have just been granted by the Anglo-Egyptian government to the English company controlling Cairo tramways. The one is for the filling up of the Khalig canal, which runs through the Egyptian capital and is a source of much disease, and for the construction of a surface line along the route which it now traverses, while the other concession is for laying down a trolley line from Cairo to the great pyramids at Gizeh.

There is trouble in the ministry of the interior at Paris. According to the official statistics of 1894, the superficies of France's continental territory was 52,932,686 hectares. The official statistics just published, however, give the superficies as 52,921,578 hectares. The government is now endeavoring to discover what has become of the missing 12,108 hectares.

According to the annual report of the London fire department, just issued, there is an average of ten fires a day in the British metropolis. One hundred and 512 lives were lost by fire during the 12 months which have just been brought to a close, and no less than 400 instances of false alarms maliciously given are recorded, in only seven cases the offenders being arrested and brought to punishment.

The Official Gazette at Berlin announces that the commercial treaty between Germany and the republic of Santo Domingo has been terminated, having been denounced by the Dominican government.—New York Tribune.

One Cent a Year.

Undoubtedly the cheapest contract that Uncle Sam has for transporting mails is with Charles Burton of Monticello, Ky., who will receive only 1 cent a year for the next four years for carrying the mail between Monticello and Burdette, Ky., a distance of 20 miles. Burton made this agreeably low bid in order to be sure of defeating an enemy of his, who was also an energetic applicant for the same route. It will be necessary for Burton to ride or drive 10 miles per day, or 12,500 miles during the year. He enjoys the satisfaction, however, of knowing that he has knocked out the other fellow.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Clever Anagrams.

The making of anagrams from proper names has crept the time of many ingenious persons of leisure, and such examples as the just named "from the name of James Stuart, 'thou art a Nihil' from Horace Nelson, and 'fitting cheering angel' from Florence Nightingale have pleased many. But the evolution of "Grab, grab, grab" from Great Britain, for which some unknown genius is responsible, is entitled to first place at the present time.—Chicago Chronicle.



Take along some Pearline. Keep a little in your Bicycle tool-bag. It cleans dirty and greasy hands—quicker and better than any soap can. Takes grease and mud stains out of your clothes. You need it to clean yourself with, after you've cleaned your wheel. Pearline and water is the best for cleaning and washing anything that water won't hurt. Wheelmen and wheelwomen have a hundred good uses for Pearline. Unequalled as a lubricant for the chains.

Millions Use Pearline

Interesting News of the Harrison Family.

Benjamin Harrison has been very happy, and from all accounts he is to be still happier at about the time when William McKinley is raised into the highest honors.—Washington Times.

The Way of It.

Arthur—I would marry that girl but for one thing.

Chester—Afraid to pop the question?

Arthur—No. Afraid to question the pop.—Brooklyn Life.

CASTORIA.

Is a purgative of the order of the Probate Court of Allen county, Ohio. I will offer for sale at public auction, on the 24th day of March, 1897, at one o'clock p. m., at the east door of the court house in said county, situated in the city of Lima, county of Allen and State of Ohio, to-wit: three (3) lots, to-wit: lot number nineteen hundred and forty seven (1947); lot number one hundred and eighty six (186); and lot number one hundred and eighty seven (187); all of which are situated in the village of Lima, county of Allen and State of Ohio, and described as follows: Lot number nineteen hundred and forty seven (1947); lot number one hundred and eighty six (186); and lot number one hundred and eighty seven (187); all of which are situated in the village of Lima, county of Allen and State of Ohio, and described as follows: Lot number nineteen hundred and forty seven (1947); lot number one hundred and eighty six (186); and lot number one hundred and eighty seven (187); all of which are situated in the village of Lima, county of Allen and State of Ohio, and described as follows: Lot number nineteen hundred and forty seven (1947); 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MRS. G. STEVENS TALKS.

Public utterances from such sources must convince the most skeptical.

From morbid curiosity alone search your paper from end to end and see if you can find but one remedy that gives you local evidence to back up its representative. You will find lots of medicines advertised, but you will find but one that has a reputation sustained by bona fide Lima citizens. This is the only one that has the local standing of the testimonial. It may take you some time, for the list is long, but it will well repay you if you suffer from the very prevalent disease, kidney complaint, or if you have a friend or an acquaintance who suffers, and you wish to do them a good turn. Mrs. Geo. Stevens, of No. 323 West High street, is a well known citizen. After you read her statement, you will have the unavoidable question to answer: Will I pin my faith to the utterance of some one living east of the Allegheny, who says they have been cured by using so and so, or trust to the word of a Lima resident, whose veracity is better than a government bond? Read what she says, then sit quietly down and answer the question. "I have been troubled with my back and my kidneys," she says, "for about fifteen years, and a great deal of indignation, as well. I have sometimes thought that inactive kidneys caused the latter, as I have not felt so much since taking Doan's Kidney Pills. That dull, lingering backache, soreness through my kidneys, and stiffness through my back quite unfitted me for doing anything about the house. I did not rest well nights, for owing to the weakness of my kidneys, I had to rise often, and the aching caused me to turn and turn. Since taking Doan's Kidney Pills, which I obtained at W. M. Melville's drug store, No. 147 N. Main street, a great change has been effected. I can sleep now, and my appetite has improved. Though I have not yet been thoroughly cured of every symptom of kidney trouble, I do not have that grinding backache attached to me. There remains no urinary trouble, and I have not felt that dullness in my head lately. I can say that Doan's Kidney Pills have done me good, and I can highly recommend them for troubles of that nature. You can use my name as one that vouches for their being an honest remedy."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

KEEP HEALTHY

And Use the **KELLY SHOWER BATH RING** AND **Hot Water Proof Hose.**

Prevents Wetting the Head and Floor.

\$2 EXPRESS 25c. A.D.

Agents wanted in every city who can purchase lots or more. Send for catalogue. Frost Proof Water Closets, Self Acting Water Closets, Kelley Stop and Water Cock.

THOS. KELLY & BROS.,
209 Madison Street, Chicago.

LOCAL TIME CARD

Living time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima, Ohio. Corrected June 22, 1896.

P. F. W. & C. E. R.	
No. 1—Going East, daily	7:45 a.m.
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The First Dawn of Spring

SUGGESTS THOUGHTS OF A

New Spring Dress,
New Spring Hat,
New Silks for
Waists, Etc.

The warm, palmy days of advancing summer bring with them happy thoughts that flush out the sombre memories of a long bleak winter.

The advent of spring immediately suggests new things for spring and summer wear, and though it be a trifle premature, it must be remembered that the

METELLUS THOMSON
DRY GOODS COMPANY

Is always in the lead. Our two millinery trimmers are now in the largest millinery markets selecting new novelties for spring and summer in up-to-date and stylish millinery. In a short time they will be here. We will announce their coming later.

**NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
NEW SILKS, NEW VELVET CAPES,
NEW READY-TO-WEAR SKIRTS,**

(Tailor made), are all here for your examination and selection. Varieties above anything in the history of our store.

New Goods, New Prices and Large Assortments!

**OUR NEW
:- BLACK DRESS GOODS :-**

Many exclusive designs are shown among our high class novelties this spring. We'd be glad to have you look at them. Among several of the newest weaves which bid fair to out rival all others are:

Louvain Francies, 44 inches wide, \$1.25 per yard.

Portobello Francies, same width and price.

Embroidered striped Grenadine, \$1.25 per yard.

Fancy Brocaded Black Novelty, for 25 cents and 50 cts.

Deep Crinkled Crepons at \$1.50 per yard.

A perfect store of worthy, elegant Dress Goods and Silks, every variety worth the price asked. Black Dress Goods are coming to be more and more appreciated, and their present popularity will certainly increase rather than diminish.

The Metellus Thompson Dry Goods Company,

Stores 233-235 North Main Street, Lima, O.

Black Novelty Dress Goods at 50c.

Grenadine Francies 40 inches wide, per yard 50c; surprisingly beautiful patterns; better at 75c the yard, 40 inches wide.

Black Wool Bunting 40 inches wide, per yard 50c.

Black Crepons, the width 40 inches, the price 50 cents.

Plain and figured Mohair of a beautiful silken lustre, 40 inches wide, per yard 50 cents.

Brocaded Etamines, 40 inches wide, price per yard 50 cents.

These spring black stuffs are all new. Come and see the splendid assortment that crowds our counters even before the snow is gone.

Dress Plaids, Little Plaids, Big Plaids, low and high cost, but every time a stylish triumph and a quality triumph.

Black and White Checks, one yard wide, 15 cents per yard.

Fancy colored Plaids, one yard wide, 15 cents per yard.

Plaids woven in fancy colored combinations, one yard wide, 18c per yard.

Bourette Plaids in stylish designs, 20 cents per yard, 36 inches wide.

All wool Plaids in choice shades of the new season, representing color combinations in great variety, for 50 cents per yard.

Black and white, brown and white, green and white, etc., all wool checks of superior quality, being unusually early presentations of goods already much in demand, 36 inches wide, per yard 50 cents.

34 inch checks in all best colors, 75 cents per yard.

THE METELLUS THOMSON
DRY GOODS CO.

Stores 233-235 North Main Street, Lima, O.

\$98,000 BONDS

The City Council will To-night be Asked to Issue,

TO BUILD RAILROAD SHOPS.

Of This Amount \$33,000 will be for the C. H. & D. and \$65,000 for the Lima Northern—Several Petitions in Circulation.

To-night the city council will be petitioned at once to take the preliminary steps towards the issuance of two series of bonds aggregating \$98,000, the proceeds to be used for the aid of building railroad shops for the C. H. & D. and Lima Northern railroad companies.

Following is the form of the petition which has been circulated for signatures and which will be presented to the council to-night:

LIMA, O., March 1st, 1897.

To the Honorable City Council, Lima, O.:

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned citizens of Lima, O., respectfully urge your honorable body to immediately take the necessary steps to purchase grounds for parks, at a price not to exceed ninety-eight thousand dollars (\$98,000), and to secure the Lima Northern and C. H. & D. shops for Lima, and to provide for the submission of the same to the voters of Lima without delay.

It is the intention of those who have the matter in charge, should the council comply with the prayer of the petitioners, and their action be ratified by a vote of the people, that \$65,000 be given to the Lima Northern for the construction of the general shops of that system in Lima, and that the remaining \$33,000 be given the C. H. & D. road in lieu of the notes which have been taken up during the past four weeks.

The executive committee met Saturday evening and heard reports from the different wards. The subscriptions up to that time amounted to \$29,422 and were distributed as follows:

First ward	\$6,443.00
Second ward	2,500.00
Third ward	3,450.00
Fourth ward	450.00
Fifth ward	500.00
Sixth ward	10,131.00
Seventh ward	6,348.00

Friday and Saturday the subscriptions were increased \$849, leaving a balance yet of \$3,378. The special committee and the ward committees are at work to-day endeavoring to raise the desired amount. The work is difficult, but those having the matter in charge have hopes of accomplishing the desired end before the week has passed. It was the opinion of Mr. Metheany that property owners who live outside the city should be communicated with and urged to aid in raising the amount.

It was decided to hold another meeting Tuesday evening. Mr. Shanahan requested that all notes be reported at that meeting and none held back. Mr. Brotherton's motion to the effect that the committee continue their work to-day and to-morrow and report in full at the meeting to-morrow evening was carried. The meeting then adjourned.

The committee to-day will succeed in raising one thousand dollars or more.

BOLD ROBBERS

Visit Longmeir Bros.' Meat Market and steal Money.

A bold robbery was committed last night at Longmeir Bros.' meat market, 446 north Main street, between 10 and 11 o'clock. Entrance was gained by removing the transom from the rear door. The money drawer was broken open and several dollars in small change, which had been left in the drawer Saturday night, were taken. Nothing else was found missing. Money seemed to be the object of their visit to the place, as there was a large number of smoked hams and other meats, which could have been carried away, but was left undisturbed. When the thieves left the place they went out through the rear door leaving it stand wide open.

Men of Weakened Power, Exhausted Vigor.

Weak men suffering from nervous debility, weakened power and exhausted vigor, can now take new hope. Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, who is without doubt the most successful specialist in curing this class of diseases, offers to give free consultation by mail to all weakened, vigorous and nerve-exhausted men. You have the privilege of consulting Dr. Greene by letter describing your complaint and he will, after carefully considering your condition, send you free a letter fully explaining all your symptoms, telling you everything about your case simply so plainly that you will understand exactly what ails you. Write to him at once and get back your strength and vigor.

Carpet.

Our spring stock of Carpets is now on sale. We carry the most complete line of Carpets and Rugs in the country. Our styles are exclusive and we guarantee the wearing qualities of every carpet we sell. Our new Lace Carpets are the prettiest we have ever shown. Tapestry Portieres in greater variety, and new Boys' Portieres from \$1.98 up to \$7.

d&wit CARROLL & COOKY.

KNOWLEDGE

Was What the Thieves Bought at the High School Building.

The Building Entered by Robbers Last Night—An International Dictionary Stolen—No Clue.

When Mr. Steffens entered the High school building this morning, and especially his private office, he noticed the floor was strewn with burned matches, his desk open and the papers in a state of confusion.

An examination of the building was at once begun and it was soon apparent some persons had been in the building with evil designs. It was discovered that someone, during the night, had climbed the fire escape and broken through a window. Whether it was one or more was not ascertained. They evidently visited most of the rooms, for everywhere were found the partially burned matches. The books and papers in Mr. Steffens' desk were disturbed and several keys to book cases were taken. The thief or thieves were evidently seekers after knowledge, as they are known to have carried away only one article and that was the new International dictionary.

The police were notified who, with Mr. Reel's blood hound traced the person to a point near the water works. The trail will be resumed this afternoon. There is no clue as to who committed the deed.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cadz's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

TOWNSHIP AND WARD PRIMARY MEETINGS.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

The Democracy of German township will meet at township house on Saturday, March 13, 1897, at one o'clock p. m., to place in nomination township officers, and select delegates to the county and district conventions.

All persons desiring to be delegates to either convention should hand their names to the committee-man on or before one o'clock p. m., on above date.

N. FRIEDER, Committee-man.

AMANDA TOWNSHIP.

The Democracy of Amanda township will meet at the township house Saturday, March 13th, 1897, between the hours of two and four o'clock, to place in nomination township officers and select delegates to the county and district conventions to be held during the year.

JAMES BAXTER, JR., Committee-man.

SHAWNEE TOWNSHIP.

The Democracy of Shawnee township will meet at the township house on March 13th, 1897, between the hours of 1 o'clock p. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating township officers and electing county and senatorial delegates.

W. F. BLAIR, Committee-man.

FIRST WARD—LIMA.

The Democratic voters of the First ward will, on Saturday, March 13th, 1897, between the hours of 1 and 8 p. m., at the usual voting places, cast their ballots for the election of a County Central Committee-man and delegates to the next County and Senatorial Conventions. All who desire their names on the ticket must hand them in not later than Thursday evening, March 11th.

W. J. O'CONNOR, Committee-man.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

The Democratic voters of Perry township will meet at the Township house on Saturday, March 13th, 1897, between the hours of 1 and 4 p. m., and cast their ballots for the election of a County Central Committee-man and delegates to the next County and Senatorial Conventions.

All who desire to have their names on the ticket must hand them to me not later than Thursday evening, March 11th.

A. J. DUFF, Committee-man.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The Democracy of Jackson township will meet at the township house on Saturday, March 13th, between the hours of two and six o'clock p. m., to nominate township officers and elect delegates to county and district conventions.

ARTHUR WATT, Committee-man.

BATH TOWNSHIP.

The Democracy of Bath township will meet at township house on Saturday, March 13, 1897, at one o'clock p. m., to place in nomination township officers, and select delegates to the county and district conventions.

All persons desiring to be delegates to either convention should hand their names to the committee-man, or any wishing to be a township committee-man will also hand in their names, on or before one o'clock p. m., on above date.

SAMUEL ROEDER, Committee-man.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The Democracy of Sugar Creek

The main meal of the day should be breakfast when digestion is active and the body untired. It need not be expensive. H-O costs only a quarter of a cent a dish.

....A WORD TO THE WISE!....

Are you interested in a bargain? If so, have you visited our Clearing Sale? Many who have done so have expressed themselves as more than pleased with the bargains offered.

See our Shoes at 99c, \$1.19, \$1.49 and \$1.99. Every Ladies' Shoe in the window is selling at cost.

Our Bargain Table is full of good things. You are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods and prices.

Beautiful Pictures, copies of famous works of art, in artotypes and oleotypes, given away.

THE WAUGH SHOE STORE.

31 PUBLIC SQUARE.

The Best Thing In Town!

For chapped hands and lips and to keep the skin generally soft, is

"Cream Hiawatha!"

After you try it once, you will not want to be without it.—It possesses healing qualities and is highly perfumed.

Sold Only at This Store **22c PER BOTTLE.** Sample Bottles Free!

Feldmann & Co.
213 N. MAIN ST.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl at once to do general housework. Apply at 729 north Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—Brunswick Balke Pool Table complete, in good condition. \$25.00. Great bargain. For particulars apply at Times Democrat office.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of Bon. W. J. Bryan's book, "The First Battle." Greatest seller of the age. A bonanza for agents. Write for outfit to W. H. Harrison, district agent, 30 Gardner Building, Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—Man in this city with \$5,000 cash capital to start a branch office of our business. No agency nor patent right scheme, but a strictly legitimate and permanent office business now in operation in over 100 cities and making money. Reliable parties with the required capital, meeting business, address immediately, M. P. O'Neil, 222 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Notice to Printers.

The Board of Deputy State Superintendents of Elections for Allen county, Ohio, will let, at the office of the board in the court house, Saturday, March 13th, A. D. 1897, to the lowest responsible bidder residing in said county, the contract for the printing and furnishing the necessary ballots, poll books, tally sheets, cards of instructions and other stationery required for the election April 6th, A. D. 1897. Each pad or block of ballots was to be consecutively numbered by the printer. Sealed proposals for the performance of said work will be received until 9 o'clock a. m. Saturday, March 13th, A. D. 1897, and must be accompanied by bond as required by section 151, city of Lima. All supplies as above provided shall be delivered at the office of the board not later than 10 o'clock a. m., April 2nd, A. D. 1897. C. W. MOORE, Clerk. GEORGE F. RICE, Chief Deputy.

All of My Friends

That intend answering my circular letter of some time ago will please do so not later than March 30. Address "To Whom It May Concern" and mail to me. Yours, truly, W. E. NUNAN.

"That Tired Feeling"

Overcomes us when inferior preparations are recommended by unscrupulous dealers as "just as good as" Felt's Honey and Tar Cough Syrup, when we know the unequalled merits of this great medicine. H. F. Vortkamp, d. e. cor. Main and North sts.

Have You Had the Grip?

If you have, you probably need a reliable medicine like Felt's Honey and Tar to heal your lungs and stop the racking cough incidental to this disease. H. F. Vortkamp, d. e. cor. Main and North sts.

Buy Wood

To-Day

To-morrow the gas line may break and cold meals be your portion. As a preventive.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■

TO THE CALAMITY

PUT WOOD IN TTY CELLAR!

WILL HAVE PLENTY OF IT FOR EVERYBODY.

THE SOUTH LIMA HANDLE WORKS.

Cor. Kilday and Tenth Streets. Telephone 391.

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A newspaper that serves the news when you want it. That's what

The Daily Times-Democrat

Does every evening. Subscribe for it

And You Will Get

All the local and general news of the day, concisely and accurately told. We publish

All the News.

Ten cents a week by carrier.

BLENDING COLORS IN GLASS.

Pittsburg Glass Mowers Expert in This Branch of the Business.

Glassmaking began in the United States about 100 years ago and at first was confined to the manufacture of ordinary articles required in this country in those early days. Step by step advances have been made until now the manufacturer produces practically all articles where a single color of glass is used. The Westinghouse glass factory in Pittsburg, which was started a few years ago to make a better quality of glass than could be obtained commercially for incandescent electric lamps, also took up the manufacture of fine gas and electric shades and is now introducing commercially into the making of shades composed of two or more glasses of different color—land one on top of the other while in a molten condition, a process known as "flashing." The shades to which especial attention is being given are those which are green outside and white inside and which are familiar to every user of gas and electric light. It will be a surprise to many to learn that all of these green and white shades have heretofore been imported most of them coming from Germany.

However, through the discoveries of their chemists, the Westinghouse people are making shades far superior to the imported ones, particularly in the brilliancy of the white glass used for the inside lining and in the fine luster and even distribution of the green glass used for the outside of the shades.

In making these shades the workman first takes from the furnace on an iron pipe about as long as a broom handle a small ball of the white glass which he expands like a soap bubble by blowing through the pipe until it is a little larger than an orange. While this glass is still white hot and soft it is dipped into the furnace or pot containing the green glass, thus giving the white glass a coating of green. The ball is then blown to the proper size for the kind or shade to be made, and with a tool somewhat like a pair of shears a hole is made in the bottom of the ball, and by putting proper tools inside of the ball through this hole the shape of the ball is changed to the shape of the desired shade. During the entire process the pipe is kept revolving by the workman, so that the ball of hot glass will not get out of shape.

From this description the process of "flashing" will seem simple enough, and wonder will be expressed that these shades have not been made in this country before. The reason is equally simple. Glass expands and contracts, just as iron does. When two kinds of glass are flashed together as described above, if their compositions are not practically the same, their expansions and contractions will be different, and the shades will crack as soon as they cool. To make the green and white so that they will have the same degree of expansion has been the difficulty, the composition of the glass used in Germany having been kept secret.

Flashing opens the way to infinite variety in glassworking. Combinations of all shades of color are possible, and by cutting through the outer colors marvelous "cameo effects" are produced. America is thus step by step going forward in the art of glassmaking, as she has in iron and steel and other industries, and it may be safely predicted that the art of glass flashing has obtained a commercial foothold; that every kind of artistic glass will be made here within a few years, when exportations will take the place of importations, and American glassware will take the first place in the markets of the world. —Pittsburg Dispatch

Barbarians and Perfumes.

Though perfume may be the out come of civilization, and more lavishly used by nations well to the front in manners and polish, there are instances of people of great demoralization who use it in some of their horrible customs. The fetish men of Ashanti supply an illustration of this, who, for the benefit of young soldiers, concoct a mixture of blood, of human hearts and of fragrant herbs and Brittany, perfume from Bechem, says: "An who have never before killed an enemy in battle of the preparation, it being believed that if they did not their energy would be secretly wasted by the haunting spirits of deceased foes." —London Society

Philadelphia Barber.

The following placard is displayed in a Philadelphia barber shop: "For the convenience of patrons, brush and comb are provided for each. No brush and comb will be used twice without washing. Our barber will not receive any extra. Please do not offer any. Outside the shop a colored man has a handblowing stand over which is the sign, 'Petal fragments artistically illuminated and blown out for the infinitesimal compensation of 5 cents per petal.'"

BURIED IN THE DEBRIS.

The Strange Story of the Indian Troy, a Dead City.

At last the ruins of the Indian Troy, deeply buried in the debris of over 22 centuries, are likely soon to see the light. Pataliputra the Pahlithra of the Greeks, the "city of sweet scented flowers," so famous in ancient Indian legend and romance is perhaps most widely known as the capital of Asoka, the greatest of Indian emperors and the most lavish devotee the world has ever seen. He covered his mighty kingdom, from Afghanistan to the Deccan, from Nepal to Gujarat, with countless Buddhist monuments and buildings of vast size. His stupendous stupas or mounds of solid masonry to enshrine Buddha's relics or to mark some sacred spot are found all over India and are almost like Egyptian pyramids in size. His colossal edict pillars, single shafts of stone over 10 feet in length and beautifully polished and sculptured, still excite the admiration and wonder of all who see them.

How magnificent, then, must have been the capital of this great Hindu king, who was the ally of the Greek kings, Antiochus of Syria, Ptolemy of Egypt, Antigonus of Macedon, Magnus of Cyrene and Alexander of Epirus. It was already a splendid city in the fourth century B. C., in the time of his grandfather, Chandragupta, the Greek sandracottus, as we learn from the glowing descriptions of Megasthenes, the ambassador of the successor of Alexander the Great.

At that time the buildings were all of wood, like the palaces and temples of Burma in the present day. It is a matter of history, however, how Asoka found this capital of wood and left it stone. But before the dawn of our era this great city had decayed with the fall of Asoka's dynasty and the transfer of capital elsewhere. In 400 A. D. the Chinese pilgrim Fa Hien reported that it lay deserted and in ruins. Since the Mohammedan invasion, in the twelfth century A. D., the very site of this city was forgotten. It was known to be somewhere near the modern town of Patna, in Bengal, but most of the experts and others who had deliberately searched for it believed that it had been entirely washed away by the Ganges. Then it will be remembered that Surgeon Major Waddell, in 1892, during a flying visit to Patna found that the leading landmarks of Asoka's capital still existed.

He found several sculptured stones and images of the Asoka epoch lying on the surface or built into houses or walls, and these, together with the position of the old mounds, many of which still retain their ancient names, enabled him to fix with certainty the limits of Asoka's citadel, and also to indicate roughly the possible sites of particular buildings for exploratory excavations, without which, of course, no definite identifications could be decisively attended. Unfortunately most of the likely mounds now contain Mohammedan graves, for the Mohammedan invaders were wont to seize the highest mounds for their residences and burial grounds, and for centuries they have used these ruins as a quarry for their building material.

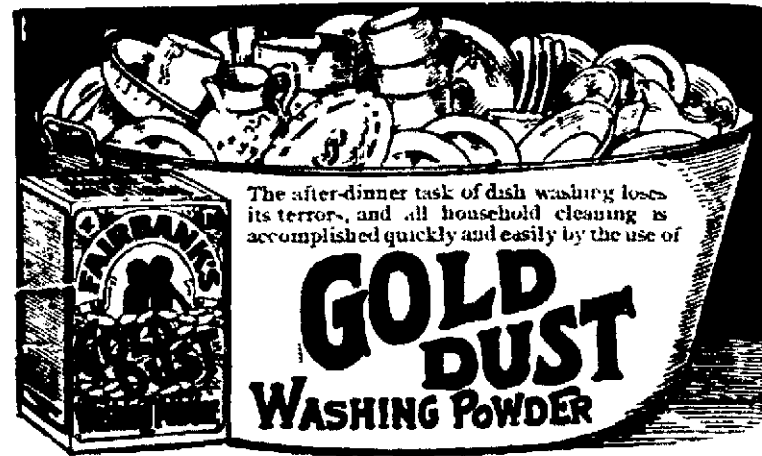
Still a beginning has now been made, and already at Patna, where two years ago no stones of the Asoka period were suspected to be, there may now be seen pieces of the well known stone posts, the so called Asoka railings, with their quaintly figured medallionlike bosses, by which Asoka perpetuated in stone the original wooden fences which surrounded the sacred Buddhist spots. And close by one may see, about 12 feet below the present surface, parts of "the wooden walls" of Pataliputra, with their marvelously well preserved Sal timber over 20 centuries old. —Calcutta Englishman

Surprised Him.

The talking machine is used in Chicago as an aid in the teaching of foreign languages. An instructor in Spanish has a large number of cylinders, or "records," which are intended to assist to a correct pronunciation. The student sits down with the talking machine and listens to its repeated pronunciation of a certain word, and then tries it for himself. There are also special lessons in reading and spelling. The instructor recently rebuked a young business man for taking a course of lessons in Spanish on the talking machine. "Why, I didn't know you could get those machines to talk for you," said he. —Chicago Record

No Prejudice Against Color.

James Russell Lowell's brother in law, when on a tour with Frederick Douglass at the west, was entertained at a house where there was but one spare bed. To some apologies by the hostess, the ever ready and imperial Douglass answered with sagacious dignity: "Do not apologize, madam. I have not the slightest prejudice against color." —Colonel T. W. Higginson in Advertiser



Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

The Cyclist's Necessity.

POND'S

WELL, CURE CUTS, SORES, BRUISES, WOUNDS, SWELLINGS, CHAFINGS, BURNED RITERS, ALL PAIN, AND INFLAMMATIONS.

USED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

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USE POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT FOR PILES.

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"Old Country" Soap

BOTH QUANTITY AND QUALITY. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

When in doubt, what to use for Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotency, Atrophy, Varicose Veins, other weaknesses, from any cause, use Serravallo's. Drains checked and full vigor quickly restored. Serravallo's is a medicine of purity. Mailed for \$1.00, 6 boxes \$5.00. With \$5.00 orders we give a guarantee to cure or return the money. Address: PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

RENEW LOST VIGOR

SOLD BY WM. MELVILLE, OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

A Famous Old Bugle.

A rare old curiosity is temporarily in the possession of the Kentucky Historical Society at Frankfort. It is a bugle made of two slabs of cedar about three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness and bent into a funnel shaped horn. The bell, or mouth, is 13 1/2 inches in circumference. It is hooped with cow horns rings and iron bands. The bugle is the property of Mrs. Anna Marshall, grand daughter of the late Captain Robert Collins, who was a soldier in the war of 1812-15. It was used in the campaign of Colonel Richard M. Johnson and was at the death of Tecumseh. Captain Collins was a bugler for the regiment, and this is the instrument he used during the war and which ordered the famous charge of Colonel Johnson. Captain Collins was a mechanical genius, and with his own hands made the instrument. Every morning at sunrise he waked the neighbors for miles around with his mellow call from the bugle until his death in 1864.—Frankfort (Ky.) Call

Knives of flint and other stone breaking with a sharp fracture were known in early times. When the Spaniards invaded Mexico, the natives had knives of volcanic glass.

Dice are made from ivory or bone a cutting machine reducing the cubes to near the size required, after which they are polished, generally by hand.

From Washington to Athens is 5,005 miles.

CASTORIA.

The only safe and reliable.

Chas. H. Pletcher

is on every wagon.

CINCINNATI HAMILTON & DAYTON RY.

CH&D

CINCINNATI

INDIANAPOLIS CHICAGO DAYTON TOLEDO DETROIT

Excursions via C., H. & D. R. R. Co.

Excursion Rates to Mardi Gras, New Orleans and Mobile.

Agents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway will, on February 14th and 15th and March 4th and 5th, sell excursion tickets to New Orleans and Mobile at rate of one fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00. Persons desiring to attend the Mardi Gras should call on agents of the C., H. & D. Ry.

Excursion Rates to Washington, D. C.

On account of the Presidential inauguration at Washington, D. C. March 4th, agents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway will sell tickets to Washington City and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold, good going March 1st.

and 2nd, good to return leaving Washington until March 5th, inclusive.

Palace Sleeping Cars From Washington to the Potomac.

A new line of Pullman Sleepers between Chicago, Washington, D. C., and Baltimore via the "Queen City."

Commencing January 24th, the C., H. & D. Ry. and Monon Rwy. in connection with the B. & O. and B. & O. R. W. railways, will operate a line of Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore, via Cincinnati and Washington City. The schedule will be as follows:

Leave Chicago	2:45 a.m.
Indianapolis	7:00 a.m.
Cincinnati	12:00 p.m.
Arrive Washington	5:45 a.m.
Baltimore	7:00 a.m.
Returning, the sleeper will:	
Leave Baltimore	11:00 a.m.
Washington, D. C.	12:00 p.m.
Cincinnati	5:30 a.m.
Indianapolis	7:00 a.m.
Arrive Chicago	12:00 p.m.

The sleepers are of the latest Pullman pattern, equal to any run on any line.

Keep These Dates in Your Mind.

December 22, January 5, 12, February 3-15, April 30, May 4-15—On these dates agents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway will sell tickets to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Virginia and Louisiana, one way, at special low rates. Persons intending to go south this winter or spring will do well to call on any agent of the C., H. & D. Ry., who will not only furnish them with information as to the rates but will also obtain literature descriptive of the position of the country to which they are looking. Agents will cheerfully assist anyone in obtaining information who will see for it.

Sunday December 20th the C., H. & D. and Wagner inaugurated a line of Pullman and Wagner reclining chair cars and sleeping cars between Cincinnati and Hamilton, Mo. This line will be made up of the C., H. & D. Ry. to Indianapolis, I. D. & W. Ry. to Decatur, and the Wagner Decatur to Hamilton. The equipment is new. Pullman of the best type, built for this line. The name of the Pullman car is "Helena," the Wagner being named "Baltimore." These cars will leave Cincinnati every evening at 7:15, arriving Indianapolis 10:40 p.m., Decatur, 4:05 a.m., Springfield, 7:44 a.m., Jacksonville, 8:30 a.m., and Hamilton, 11:40 a.m. Returning the car will leave Hamilton, 12:30 p.m., Jacksonville, 1:20 p.m., Springfield, 5:40 p.m., Decatur, 10:30 p.m., Indianapolis 1:30 a.m. These cars are models of beauty and contain every device for the safety and convenience of the traveling public, being furnished with a large and commodious smoking room, and toilet rooms upholstered in brown velvet plush, with draperies to match. The cars are mounted on six-wheel standard trucks, gas lighted and steam heated. The Pullman and Wagner cars will alternate in this run.

Settlers' One Way to the South.

On the first and third Tuesday each month a very low rate via C., H. & D. Ry.

Hunters' Rates.

The C., H. & D. Ry. will sell hunters' tickets at very low rates to the North and West. Niagara Falls and return and to all other Eastern resorts at very low rates.

Sunday rate on the C., H. & D. R. R. will be one fare for the round trip to all points.

H. J. McGowan, Ticket Agent.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Regardless of the hard times and the stringency in the money market everywhere, I am in a position to get all the money needed to supply good applications for loans. I can get you a loan at low rate of interest and on better terms than you can get elsewhere. When you want a loan be sure and give me a call and get my terms.

T. E. WILKINS, 410 Opera Block.

MONEY TO LOAN

We have money to loan at 5 to 7 per cent in sums of \$1,000 and upward, upon improved city and farm property. Loans made promptly. When in need of loan give us a call.

K. W. WALLACE & CO.

317 Room 103 Holmes Block, Lima, O.
Tel. Phone 113. Dwelling, 512 E. Market St.

The Price is Low

And the Results Satisfactory. It Only Costs 25c.

Sister, you wouldn't hesitate a second to pay 50c for just one dose of a medicine that would give you instant relief when suffering intense pain, would you? Now, Lightning Hot Drops would most positively cure all forms of stomach and bowel trouble, diarrhea, cholera morbus, dux, cramp, colic, wind on the stomach, indigestion, infantile colic, etc., and only costs 25c a bottle, over 30 doses. Lightning Hot Drops cures permanently and quickly and leaves no bad effects. You will be surprised to find out how quick relief comes after its use. Lightning Hot Drops will relieve any kind of a pain, external or internal. It is convenient to have on hand all the time, for you can't tell how soon an accident will happen. One bottle of Lightning Hot Drops is better in the house than a cupboard full of paragon, Chamberlain's drops, plasters, Jamaica ginger, camphor, pills and liniments. It does the work of them all combined, and only costs 25c a bottle. Wonderful, wonderful, are the virtues of this great, universal remedy. You take no chances in buying it either, for if you feel no benefit after using it as directed your druggist will give you your money back. You see, it costs nothing to try it. It is cheaper to buy the 50c bottle, as it contains 2 1/2 times as much as the 25c size. If you don't need it to-day, get a bottle anyway and have it on hand in case something happens. Not one false statement has been made, nor an exaggerated account given of the great effects of Lightning Hot Drops, and when you have once used it you will be of the same opinion. Lightning Hot Drops are made by the Herb Medicine Co., Springfield, O., and no honest druggist will try to sell you something else. Notice the imprint, Herb Medicine Co., Springfield, O., on each bottle and don't be persuaded to take something else, for it is not as good as Lightning Hot Drops.

HAVE YOU

Kidney Trouble,
Bladder Trouble,
Urinary Trouble,
Colic,
Rheumatism,
GOUT, BRAGGACHE IN 24 HOURS.

BUY

"SAN-JAK"

Read Dr. Snyder's Endorsement on this Wonderful Remedy.

Chicago, March 7, 1895.

Mr. Bernhard, City.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: My attention was first called to "San-Jak" last year in the case of Captain J. M. Broadus, of Terry House, Ind., who was attacked in this city with acute nephritis and cystitis (inflammation of the bladder and kidneys). After prescribing the usual remedies without avail, "San-Jak" was suggested, and the improvement was so marked after the first dose, and a complete cure followed so speedily that I at once commenced an investigation of its merits, and have since prescribed it in almost every known form of kidney, bladder, urethral, vaginal and catarrhal troubles, followed in each instance by the happiest results.

In my own case (cystitis) the relief it gave me by its use in a few days was simply marvellous.

A case of gonorrhea (involuntary flow of urine) in my own family was very much improved by a few doses, and radically cured in less than a week. From practical experience in a number of bad cases of gonorrhea, I am free to say that I have found no remedy that is equal to "San-Jak."

And while I have never before given a professional endorsement to a proprietary remedy, I am unhesitatingly and without reserve that I consider "San-Jak" a veritable boon to humanity, and after applying to it the surest professional tests, can say with confidence it is better than it is recommended to be.

I shall continue to prescribe it in all cases of gonorrhea or catarrh troubles in preference to all other known remedies. AS A NERVE TONIC, "San-Jak" can be relied upon fully and entirely. The delicious taste of the medicine is also in its favor, in prescribing it for children. I am at present using "San-Jak" as an alternative in skin diseases, and several cases of chronic eczema have yielded so rapidly to its influence that I shall continue to use it in all similar cases, feeling confident that it will meet all the indications in such cases.

Yours sincerely,

Geo. W. SNYDER, M. D.

Chicago, Ill.

—SOLD BY—

S. H. SANFORD.

A Handsome Complexion

is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. FOSBROOK'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.

James Thornburg, mentioned in the English scientific publications early in this century, was one of a family of seven children, each of whom had six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot. It is stated that his mother and grandmother were similarly endowed.

Baby Screamed One Hour. One Dose Brought Smiles.

MASON, O., Nov. 6, '95.—Hand Medicine Co.—"I cheerfully bear witness as to the virtues of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. Our baby, now nearly four months old, suffered much from colic. After having screamed with pain for over an hour we came upon Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and gave her a dose of it. In five minutes after taking she is all smiles, and at night we all sleep. Mrs. F. L. Traphagen, 46 W. Charles St." All druggists.

SOWING CLOVER ALONE.

Experiments in sowing seedling without grain in Wisconsin.

A Madison (Wis.) farmer, writing to Rural New Yorker says:

A year ago last summer I lost all of the spring sowing of clover, 20 acres in all, 12 acres sown with barley and 8 acres sown with oats. Last spring I sowed 12 acres to clover alone, right on the stubble, as soon as I could get on the field after the snow was off and then harrowed the piece once. June 1 I mowed the weeds off three to four inches above the ground, and in July I cut ten tons of clover hay from that piece. Beginning Sept. 1 the cows were turned on for night pasture until November. April 25, 1896, I sowed eight acres to alder clover and timothy with 1 1/2 bushels of cutspare broadcast. The clover came up nicely and died when the drought came on.

I made one other experiment last summer, on one-half acre of black loam soil, adjoining the 12 acres of the other experiment. I plowed the land May 2, harrowed two different times, killing two crops of weeds. May 24 the land was harrowed twice. I sowed clover seed at the rate of six quarts an acre and then harrowed once with a slanting tooth harrow. The clover was up June 2. After this time we had a drought. I mowed the weeds off three to four inches above the ground Aug. 1, and Sept. 1 the clover averaged seven inches high and gave good pasture from then until November. I can safely recommend this practice to other farmers who desire a sure catch of clover.

I would advise sowing on fall plowing early in April, on land of fair fertility, and not too weedy. Cultivate the land well, making the surface smooth and fine, and sow not less than six quarts per acre. After sowing harrow once with a slanting tooth harrow. As soon as the weeds get six inches high mow them off four inches above the ground. The weeds will not trouble as much as one would think if the work be done promptly and well.

It is interesting in this connection to note that Professor Henry of the Wisconsin station recommends spring seeding to grass alone to those who want to insure a fine stand of grass and clover. On a clay loam he sowed four quarts of timothy and four quarts of clover about the middle of April, and latter part of June cut nearly 1 1/2 tons of hay per acre. This plan is not claimed to be adapted to every farm.

Artificial Comb.

It is but a few years since the extractor was invented, artificial foundation contrived and the movable frame discarded. Now the world is set agog by a German, Otto Schulz of Buckow, in the construction of artificial comb, all ready for the bee to fill with honey. Both wooden and metallic combs have been used for breeding purposes prior to this, but never for the reception of honey. The artificial comb is made of wax, and, according to The Farm Journal's description of it, the only objectionable feature is its heaviness. The cell constructed by the bees is in thickness from two one-thousandths to four one-thousandths of an inch, but the Schulz is twenty-two one-thousandths. This would make it too expensive for practical purposes. This objectionable feature will doubtless be overcome, and the combs, fully drawn out into cells, will be given to bees as artificial foundation is now given. The insects will then be confined to the business of propagating their species and gathering the nectar from the opening flowers.

A suggestion.

If every farmer in the great west were to cut his tillable land in two, grazing one half and cropping the other, for a series of five years, I believe that agriculture would be benefited thereby. Some farmers could grow on one half the land they are farming as much grain as they now grow on the whole of it. This suggestion comes from the Iowa Homestead.

Cottonseed Meal.

W. F. Massey tells The Practical Farmer that while cottonseed meal may be an excellent feed for beef cattle, he does not want any feed for his milk cows if he is to eat the butter. He would prefer pea meal. If cottonseed meal be fed at all, it should be without small quantities and with ensilage or cut hay.

Furrow Irrigation.

Having the water upon the land, it can be applied in various ways. Flooding or allowing the water to spread over the surface to the depth of from two to ten inches was formerly extensively used, but it is now employed only for grain and similar crops. The most common method for vegetables and fruits is to make furrows and run the water along in them so that it can soak into the soil. Professor Tappin, in his article on irrigation imported in the year book of the United States department of agriculture, says:

If properly arranged, the water can be spread upon the surface, and by

turning back the furrow, as soon as the water has soaked in and evaporating the soil the moisture can be prevented from evaporating. (See cut.)

Care should be taken to solar out the rows in the orchard or garden that the furrows for the water can be run at a very slight slope, 2 or 3 inches in 100 feet being all that is desirable, while 1 foot in 100 feet is an extreme slope. With a little care in laying out the furrows water can be used upon land that at first sight it will seem impossible to irrigate.

THE BUCKEYE METHOD OF IRRIGATION.

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GREATEST OF ALL.

Senator Allison Tells a Characteristic Story of President Lincoln.

The public estimate of Mr. Lincoln is the correct one. He was the greatest man of our country. I make no limitation. If I should, it would be in favor of General Washington. Washington had not the kindness of heart and the great clarity of Lincoln, and those were the qualities needed in the troublous times of the civil war.

I think the chief characteristic of Mr. Lincoln was this same charity. It joined him to the people. I knew him very well. I was born in Ohio, and when I came to congress, in 1863, from Iowa, the representative from my native district was a Mr. Beare of Akron, a Democrat.

He was an actor in a scene at the White House which impressed me so that I have never forgotten it. I had gone to the White House about 10:30 o'clock to see President Lincoln, and while there I saw Mr. Beare come from the president's room. He was greatly excited and the tears were streaming down his cheeks. I was greatly surprised to see such evidences of excitement and determined to learn the cause. After I had seen the president I returned to the house and in a reasonable time stepped over to Mr. Beare's desk. I told him I had seen him coming from the president's room laboring under great excitement and asked the cause.

"One of my constituents out in Stark county," Mr. Beare said in answer to my question, "has two sons in the army. One of them, for some cause, left the service, was condemned as a deserter and ordered to be shot at Fort Monroe at noon today. I went to the president to secure a reprieve. It was the great kindness of the president, as he gave me an absolute pardon, that broke me down. I only had a little over an hour to reach Secretary Stanton and have the execution staid. The president's order, though, settled it, and before noon I heard from Fort Monroe that the boys was safe."

Such things as these it was that made Lincoln kin with all, the high and the low. They made his death a personal loss in the rich man's mansion and the poor man's hut. So, in reviewing the times in which he lived, I find no reason to change my estimate. He was the greatest of all Americans.—William B. Allison in New York Journal.

QUEER STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Familiar Feature of Our Government Hard For Foreigners to Understand.

One of the features of our government which foreigners are unable to understand and of which they sometimes bitterly complain is the lack of responsibility of the individual states. For instance, when the Italian premier, the Marquis Rudini, asked this government to recompense the families of the Italian subjects lynched at New Orleans Secretary Blaine at first replied that the United States was not responsible for the death of those men, but the state of Louisiana.

Obviously there was no way in which the Italian government could reach the state of Louisiana except through a warship. If the bombardment of New Orleans had been ordered at Rome, or a ransom had been demanded, we should have this striking anomaly: The United States not responsible for injuries done to the subjects of other nations by Louisiana, but ready to go to war to protect Louisiana from payment of damages under duress.

Subsequently, without in terms admitting the responsibility of the United States for the negligence of Louisiana, Secretary Blaine hushed the matter up by asking congress for \$25,000 with which to compensate the relatives of the lynched Italians, but to this day the peculiar relations of American states to the federal government and to other nations form a puzzle which few foreigners and many Americans are wholly unable to comprehend.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A WARTIME GANDER.

A Union Soldier's Manner at the Siege of Knoxville.

A 42-year-old gander belonging to William Moore of Cooke county, Tenn., has just died. It was with Burnside's troops during the war and used as mascot at the time of the siege of Knoxville. The death of the gander was not unexpected by the ex-Federal soldiers, and arrangements have been made to bury its remains in the national cemetery.

When the dead fowl arrived at the depot, Burton McIntyre, a colored servant, was with the soldiers who claimed the fowl as it put in its appearance at the depot upon the arrival of the train. When the box containing the fowl was taken from the car, he played on his violin "Marching Through Georgia." When McIntyre saw the lifeless gander, he dropped dead.

Steward of the White House.

Ex Adjutant General Howe dropped into Columbus, O., the other evening to prosecute his search for the position of steward of the White House. He says that he has every prospect that the position will come to him and that he will receive his formal notification within a few days. General Howe was very close to the throne when Major McKinley was governor of the state, succeeding General Peacock as adjutant general when McKinley removed the latter.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

McKinley's New Boots.

A pair of hand-made boots has been made for President Elect McKinley by W. J. Scott of Lambertville, N. J. They were made upon an order from the next president, and the shoemaker is very proud of the work he has turned out. They are No. 7 1/2. The fronts are of patent leather, the legs of moose and the linings of sheepskin. All the material used is American production, and 18 states are represented in the various articles used.

FARM GARDEN

FARM CONVENIENCES.

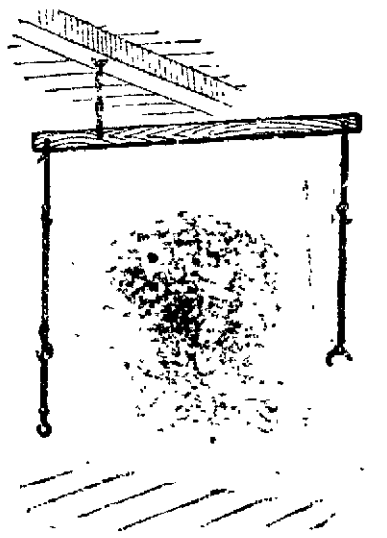
Land Measure That May Be Used by One Person Handy Device.

When measuring land, it is sometimes necessary or desirable to do the work more accurately than it can be done by pacing. The accompanying cut, from The Farm and Fireside, shows a land measure which can be used by one person to better advantage than a chain or rope by two. The wheel measures just 8 1/2 feet, half a rod, in circumference and is made of 1 inch band iron or of hard iron.

The spokes are a cross of light wood an inch square, halved together with a piece of half inch siding nailed on each side over the joints. These act as washers and make the wheel GOOD LAND MEASURE. The fork is also made of sticks like the spokes, with a short piece for a handle nailed between. This latter should be a little wider than the hoop and rounded off at the end.

As the revolutions of the wheel have to be counted, it is handy to have one of the spokes plainly marked. Paint or a string tied around it will do this. If smaller divisions than half rods are desired, the spokes indicate eighths of a rod.

Many times one wishes to swing a heavy article—a bag of grain or sack of potatoes—just clear of the floor in order to weigh it. A handy device originally described and illustrated in the New York Tribune is shown in the second cut. Two hooks in the longer pole accommodate it for use with low or high articles, while a little hook well up on



A CONVENIENT DEVICE. either rope gives a chance to hook the ends up out of the way when not in use. This device is so easily made that several can be constructed and hung in a number of the farm buildings where it is occasionally necessary to weigh articles.

Onions For Market.

Here is what a successful York state specialist says in The New England Homestead: Onion growing may be divided into culture in the kitchen garden, the market garden and on the farm. In the market garden the first thing under consideration is the soil. That best suited for the onion is a dry, sandy loam, not wet or soggy, for if it is you will have nothing but scallions at the end of the season. Take a piece of land that has had early potatoes, and as soon as these are dug haul on plenty of well rotted barnyard manure; spread evenly. Plow, not too deep, but just deep enough to cover the manure. Then sow rye or oat at the rate of six bushels per acre. Don't be afraid of sowing your rye too early in the fall. Don't plow too early in the spring, but give the rye a chance to start. By plowing it again in the spring you get all your manure on top, just where you want it for onions. The roots of onions are all near the surface. After going over it with a good smooth harrow the ground is ready for the seed.

Make the rows 18 inches apart. They might be nearer, but I think this near enough, because it gives a better chance to work them with a double wheel hoe. When the onions are about four inches high, sow on yard ashes at the rate of 100 bushels per acre broadcast. I never thin my onions, but leave them as the drill sows them. Harvest as soon as the tops die and sow rye as in the fall previous, ready for another year's crop. If these directions are followed, I promise you a fine crop of onions.

Potato Fertilizers.

Fertilizers on potatoes have been the subject of exhaustive experiment at the Ohio state station and numerous substations. Phosphate and seems to have been the controlling element in increasing yield in all these tests, whereas, according to The New England Homestead, in many of the southern, middle and eastern states potato seems to be the most necessary element. In the Ohio test the highest crop per bushel of increase was obtained by the use of superphosphate alone, but the greatest gain per acre was with 1,100 pounds per acre of a complete fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Mariate of potash and nitrate of soda when used alone did not give profitable increase, but placed beneficial with superphosphate.

STORIES OF THE DAY.

Anecdotes, Serious and Humorous, About the Late General Joe Shelby.

General Shelby and Judge John P. Phillips of the United States circuit court were great friends for many years. In fact, when they were boys in Kentucky they both clerked in the same store. During the civil war they were on opposite sides, and as they were often near each other they have many stories about those stirring times.

Several months ago they were riding on a train together in the central part of the state, when Judge Phillips suddenly pointed out of the window and said:

"General, do you remember the time we came very near to eating dung you over there?"

"No, sir," said General Shelby, "but I remember the time I nearly caught you there. If it had not been for the infernal stupidity of the man I sent out to tear up that track, we would have had you sure."

At that time Shelby's forces were known to be in the immediate vicinity and Judge Phillips—then Colonel Phillips—had taken an engine and gone up the railroad a few miles to see if he could learn anything of the movements of the opposing forces. He was accompanied by Colonel T. T. Crittenden, now consul general of the United States in the City of Mexico. Shelby had received word of the little expedition, and as soon as the engine passed going up the track he sent a detachment of men, commanded by a subordinate officer, with instructions to tear up the track and thus prevent the colonel's reaching the base of supplies.

The officer reached the track just in time to hear the engine approaching from a distance, and instead of doing anything to prevent its passage he sat on his horse and watched it fly by him. When General Shelby found what had happened, he was thoroughly mad, and at once reduced the officer to the ranks.

"The worthless blockhead," he said, "if he had only possessed sense enough to shoot a horse and let it fall across the track, he would have nabbed those fellows. With even the slightest obstruction on the track they would have been unable to pass, and we could have captured them."

Withal, the general loved a joke, and even though it were "on" himself, he never questioned its humor, though he might reserve the right to keep it to himself if permitted to be circumstances.

Old Aunt Sarah lived with her husband—or perhaps he lived with her—on a farm near Kansas City. Amos was General Shelby's washerwoman.

One day Jim appeared at the general's office in the federal building with tears in his eyes and a sad, sad story.

"Mistah Shelby," he said falteringly, "Sarah's gone."

"Gone where, Jim?" said the general. "She ain't out off."

"No, sah," said Jim, as he wiped his eyes with the ball of his hand. "Dead."

General Shelby whirled straight in his chair. "What?" he exclaimed. "You don't mean to tell me Sarah's dead? Why, she just did our washing last week."

"Ah knows it," said Jim. "Ah knows it, Mistah Shelby, but she done now, an I hain't got money enough to bury her decent."

This was one of the tender spots. "Why, bless your old black heart, Jim, tell the general with tears in his eyes, 'I'll fix that for you.' And he wrote out a check for \$10.

Jim took it and went away, and the general wiped his eyes and turned to work again.

The following Monday morning General Shelby had not yet left home for his office when the washerwoman came. It was Sarah.

For just one minute the general did not say a word, and he never did so far as Jim and Sarah's deaths were concerned.

One winter during the war General Shelby and his command of soldiers were stationed for the cold weather at Washington, Ark., where there was a Confederate post.

This was just about the time the mule joke was at its height. It grew out of the general's connection with the Price raid, and some enterprising joker put it into verse and set it to a tune.

Almost an hour in the day it stirred the Arkansas air as follows:

Joe Shelby's on the Missouri shore
Hide your mule.
Oh, hide your mule!
He'll ride him till his back is sore.
Then I'll turn him loose and set him free.
Oh, hide your mule!

The song was broad and loud and pleased the general immensely.

Mrs. Shelby was there with him for the winter and had brought her phonograph and a horse. Orville the son, who was then a little fellow of 11 or thereabout, took great delight in going out with his mother in the phonograph, and when the horse died, as it did one day, his childish tears were many, for it cut him out of his daily ride.

One day soon after the death of the old family horse, Orville went down town alone.

He had been gone an hour or more when the family noticed that the animal seemed to be dominant with laughter in full grown voices and a familiar song in a childish treble.

They looked out to discover the cause. It was Orville. He was marching up to the house, leading by a weather beaten strap an old weather beaten mule, and making the air fairly dance with the anthem about

Joe Shelby's on the Missouri shore
Hide your mule, etc.

The soldiers were enjoying it immensely. The boy had heard the song, and had seen a mule that some old farmer had left tied to a hitching post. He had put the two together, united the strap, took up the song and was marching away home fully satisfied that he had preserved his father's music in the most perfect manner.—Kansas City Times.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

The influence of women upon the civilization of the world, could never be measured.

Because of her, thrones have been established and destroyed. The flash of her eye, the touch of her hand, and we have the marvellous power of women, glorious in the possession of perfect physical health.

Lydia E. Pinkham, by her wonderful discovery of the "Vegetable Compound," has done much to place this great power in the hands of women.

She has lifted thousands and thousands out of the misery brought by displacement of the womb, and all the evils that follow diseases of the uterus.

The "Vegetable Compound" restores natural cheerfulness, destroys despondency, cures backache, strengthens the muscles, restores the womb to its normal condition, and you are changed from a physical wreck to the joy of your home and friends.

By the way—the leading druggists tell us that the demand for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is simply beyond their power of understanding, and what is best of all, it does the work and cures where the best physicians utterly fail.

THE "VEGETABLE COMPOUND" RESTORES NATURAL CHEERFULNESS, DESTROYS DESPONDENCY, CURES BACKACHE, STRENGTHENS THE MUSCLES, RESTORES THE WOMB TO ITS NORMAL CONDITION, AND YOU ARE CHANGED FROM A PHYSICAL WRECK TO THE JOY OF YOUR HOME AND FRIENDS.

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By the way—the leading druggists tell us that the demand for Lydia E.

In
March, April, May.

Paine's Celery Compound

The best spring medicine in the world.
Buy a bottle and see how valuable it is. We have just received a large supply.

WM. M. MELVILLE,
OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

A. L. Baumgartner, of Bluffton, is in the city.

T. J. Sullivan, of Delphos, spent Sunday here.

Lloyd Hook Sundayed with relatives in Ottawa.

Jim Amos is spending the week in North Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. O'Day have left for New York City.

Miss Gairnean left Saturday to visit friends in St. Marys.

Hugo Seligman and Max Michael spent Sunday in Toledo.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harper, of Ottawa, spent Sunday in this city.

Mrs. B. G. Abell and children are visiting her parents in Dunkirk, N. Y.

Frank W. Johnston, of Second street, is visiting his wife in Alliance.

Editor E. Benj. Yale, of the Waynefield Chronicle, was in the city today.

Miss Murphy left yesterday for Cincinnati to attend the spring millinery opening.

John McCus, of Middletown, spent Sunday with Will Reagan, of north Schuylkill street.

Miss Anna McNamee, of New York State, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. W. Orr, of 224 north Union street.

Mrs. C. Roesser and son Walter, of Ft. Wayne, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Schaefer, of east Wayne street.

Messrs. D. J. O'Day and John Finley left last night for Washington to attend the inaugural of Major McKinley.

Miss Amanda Stumbaugh, of St. John's avenue, returned Saturday from an extended visit with relatives and friends in Paulding.

Miss Turza Bair, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Cook, of 403 Second street, has returned to her home in Akron.

Sister Rosagonzaga Superior, of the sisters of St. Rose school, is enjoying a visit from her sister, Miss Mary Price, of Lansing, Mich.

George Baker, assistant postmaster at Montpelier, Ind., and Julius Strass, a jeweler of the same place, spent Sunday with Lima friends.

Will Herring, of the L. E. & W., went to Fostoria this afternoon to fire the switch engine a few days while the regular fireman is laying off.

Mrs. S. Ellerma, of Philadelphia, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Leon Loewenstein, of west North street, and Mrs. Alex. Frankel, of west Spring street.

Mrs. J. E. O'Connell and sons, Bernard and Thomas, of north Main street, returned home Saturday evening after a three weeks visit with her parents in Lansing, Michigan.

Geo. E. Keil left yesterday afternoon for New Orleans, where he will take in Mardi Gras. He expects to remain in the south for a couple of months, stopping most of the time at Vossburg, Miss.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Callahan were called to Olean, N. Y., Saturday evening on receipt of a telegram announcing the death of A. Haller, father of Mrs. Callahan, who died at 6:15 p. m., Saturday.

The following persons from out of the city attended the funeral of Mrs. Mary Dilling at St. Rose Church, Saturday: Messrs. Will, Frank, Adam, and Miss Anna Simons, of Carey; Mr. Pete Simons and Mr. Joe and Miss Nettie Weisenberger, of Defiance; Mr. Harry and Miss Tute Simons, of Canton City, Ohio; Mrs. H. Fetter, of Toledo; Mrs. Shaffer and Mrs. Roselet, of Delphos; Mr. A. H. Phillips, of Findlay; and Mrs. A. A. Outman, of Sidney.

THEY'RE GONE.

Those Fellows Who Were Publishing a Souvenir.

SOME PEOPLE WERE EASY

And They Are Now Holding the Bag While the Strangers Have Departed for Parts Unknown—Police Are on the Trail.

For several days past the police have been endeavoring to locate a crowd of fellows who came into this city a few weeks ago and very scientifically elongated the left limbs of a number of citizens and business firms. Capt. Bell sent a telegram to Cleveland Saturday and by that way succeeded in locating the fellows.

While in this city the strangers were getting up what they called a city souvenir. The manager went to chief of police Capt. Bell and tried to make an agreement with him by which the police department should grant its endorsement to the souvenir and receive in return a per centage of the net earnings from the book. Capt. Bell declared the scheme a "fake" and refused to have anything to do with it. The manager then called upon Mayor Baxter and by his honor was referred back to Capt. Bell.

CITY OFFICIALS STAY OUT.

None of the city officials would agree to take any stock in the scheme but the fellows went to work nevertheless and were evidently rewarded with a rich harvest. They succeeded in getting photographs of the mayor, members of the council, members of the police and fire departments and of the city infirmaries directors, and then solicited advertisements among the merchants. They represented that the city officials were in the scheme with them and no one suspected that there was anything crooked about the business. In each separate class of business they represented that only one advertisement would be published. One prominent steam laundry firm contracted an expensive "ad" with this understanding, and when the souvenirs were published they found Long Dan's "ad" on another page.

FORGOT TO SETTLE.

The strangers boarded at half a dozen hotels and several boarding houses and when they got away, a week ago, several of them neglected to settle for their meals and lodging. They also forgot to turn in to the police department its portion of the net earnings.

The publishers of the Gazette did the printing and through the columns of that paper lauded the enterprise and its managers to the skies. When the job was finished they gave it a glowing endorsement, not only on the scheme itself, but on the mechanical execution of it. As a reward for their co-operation with such a crowd they have about two hundred souvenirs and a number of contracts the fellows had made with the merchants. These were to be collected to pay for the printing but upon presenting them the printing firm found that all but one had already been paid. To advertisers, when making contracts, it was represented that the edition published would be 1,500, but the printers told a victim after the job was done that only five hundred had really been published.

Some of the men said they were going to Ft. Wayne, some said Findlay and others, Cincinnati; but no difference where, they have gone and the field is again open for advertising fakirs.

L. A. TO O. E. C.

And Their Husbands Entertained at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Mulcahy.

At the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Mulcahy, corner of Wayne and Jackson streets, the L. A. to O. E. C. and their husbands were delightfully entertained Saturday afternoon and evening. The afternoon was spent in various games and with social chat.

At 6 o'clock the guests were ushered into the dining room, where an elaborate supper awaited them. After supper was over, Pedro was the principal amusement. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mulcahy, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bussett, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Ridenour, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stout, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Anderson, Mrs. M. Reis and daughter, Mrs. Thos. O'Donnell, Mrs. J. E. Parcell, and Mrs. Gray, of Pittsburg.

Business Meeting.

Thoburn's King's Daughters will hold their regular business meeting to-morrow evening with Miss Waters, at the paragonage. Members are urged to be present, as there is business of importance to transact.

SECRETARY.

Don't fail to hear the Smalley lady quartette, Faurot Opera House, March 5. Best attraction of the season. Seats on sale Monday, March 1, Y. M. C. A. 50c.

IN POLITICS.

Former Lima Man Honored by Toledo Republicans.

IS NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

How Two Local Forakerites Were Advised to Climb Onto the Hanna Wagon—Other Political News of Local Interest.

S. M. Jones, who has been nominated by the Republicans of Toledo as their candidate for mayor of that city, and who had the honor thrust upon him unsolicited, is a well known former resident of this city, and that he is worthy the honor he has modestly accepted will be attested by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance while he was a citizen of Lima.

Mr. Jones was born in North Wales, Great Britain, August 3, 1846. When three years of age he emigrated with his parents in America and settled in Lewis county, New York, where he resided until he was 18 years of age. He then went to work in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. His common school education was limited, but, being of a studious nature, he learned rapidly from books which he caught time to read while pumping oil in the field. In 1870 he invested his savings in an oil well, and since that time has been in business for himself. He came to Lima in 1886, when there were but twenty oil wells in the state. Since then nearly 20,000 have been drilled.

Mr. Jones owned an interest in the first big well in the Ohio field—the Tunget well, east of this city. He was one of the original incorporators of the Ohio Oil Company. About three years ago, by reason of practical experience in the work, he invented a joint for uniting iron rods, known as the Acme sucker rod joint, which is in general use in the fields. He removed from this city to Toledo, where the Acme sucker rod factory is now an important institution, in which several Lima young men have found steady employment.

Gov. Bushnell's appointment of M. A. Hanna to the United States senatorship, has almost driven the local Forakerites to suicide, while the Republicans of the opposing faction are much more elated over the defeat of Foraker and his patronage than they were over the defeat of Hon. William J. Bryan last November.

Shortly before the Hanna-Cox victory, two Foraker roosters of local prominence were suddenly and unexpectedly summoned to the state capital by Gov. Bushnell. The two roosters, one an attorney and a boss, and the other a perpetual candidate for any old office, hastened to Columbus with tail feathers away up in the air. They felt that victory was Foraker's and their beyond the shadow of a doubt, and when Gov. Asa asked them how Allen county politics were, they said: "Everything is for Foraker. Foraker everywhere."

"Well, I'm sorry for you, gentlemen, but it is my advice that you get aboard the Hanna band wagon as quickly as possible."

The tail feathers of the two Foraker roosters dragged in the dust all the way from Columbus to Lima, and the Shermanites snickered in their sleeves.

PNEUMONIA

Causes the Death of a Two-year-old Child.

Little Esther Fay, aged 2 years and 29 days, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Mullin, of 725 south Pine street, died Saturday evening at 6:30 o'clock, from pneumonia, after six days' illness. Mr. and Mrs. Mullin have the deepest sympathy of their many friends. Two years ago their 12-year-old boy was accidentally drowned.

The funeral services of the little daughter will be held from the residence at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

A Great Company.

The chairman of the entertainment committee of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. says under date of Feb. 6th, '07: "Permit me to place my little token upon the altar of praise, and say that every word of commendation that has been bestowed upon the Smalley Grand Concert Company is fully deserved. We pride ourselves upon the quality of our entertainments, and it means more than the mere words convey when I tell you that we have never had any finer concert than the one given by your company last evening—nor has any company ever received the ovation that followed the singing of 'I am a Pilgrim,' which was a beautiful gem. The programme was splendid from beginning to end. But what better praise can I give than to say that we shall surely want you again next season."

To the Front.

When we come to the front you know something's going to drop. We have about five hundred water sets, each set consisting of six tumblers and one one-half gallon pitcher, which we will give free this week with a pound of good tea or "Best of Earth" baking powder. You can't miss the place, follow the crowd to the Lima Tea Co., 21 Public Square. d&w

HE STUMBLED

And Fell Beneath the Trucks of a Moving Car.

BOTH LEGS WERE CRUSHED.

Frank Casey, Formerly a Lima Boy, Meets With a Fatal Accident at Delphos While Attempting to Make a Coupling.

Frank Casey, a Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago brakeman, met with injuries at Delphos Saturday evening that caused his death. The unfortunate boy, had he completed his run, would have been in the employ of the railway as a brakeman just one month. He was on second No. 79, west bound, and passed through Lima about 5:40 p. m. When the train stopped at Delphos, Casey assisted in setting off a cut of cars onto the Clover Leaf transfer. The cars had been placed on the transfer and the front section of the train was backing to be coupled onto the rear section. Casey, as is customary with most men in making a coupling, stepped onto the track and was arranging the coupling pin and link. The two sections were only a few feet apart. The brakeman from some cause, stumbled, and fell with his legs resting on the rail. The wheels of the rear truck passed over both legs, cutting one in two just above the ankle, the other close to the thigh. He was carried into the Rose House and medical assistance was summoned. His mother at Ft. Wayne was summoned, and arrived on No. 8. His father was at Crestline, and came west on the fast freight, but arrived too late to see his son alive.

The young man died at 11:05, and his remains were taken to Ft. Wayne yesterday morning. He was 21 years old and the son of Chris Casey, who was formerly a citizen of this city, but who moved to Ft. Wayne about six years ago. The boy was well respected and his habits were exemplary. He was related to conductors John and Mike Casey, of the C. & D., and brakeman Daniel Casey and conductor Thos. O'Donnell of the L. E. & W.

His funeral will take place to-morrow at Ft. Wayne.

CITY PATROLMEN

And the Beats They Will Patrol This Month.

Captain Bell has assigned the city patrolmen to their beats for the month of March as follows:

Day Force—Conway, north of Wayne; Burns, central; McVey, south side.

Night Force—O'Brien and Seeds, north of Wayne; Crestlinger, Wayne to High, east of Main; Goshel, High to river, east of Main; Lilly, Wayne to river, west of Main; Bacom and Smalley, south side.

Attention, Democrats.

The Democrats of the city of Lima will meet next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock in the assembly room at the court house to reorganize the City Central Committee.

M. E. DEWESE, Ch'm.
O. J. BROTHERTON, Sec'y. 13-6t

STREET PAVING.

Citizens Have the Fever in All Parts of Town.

TWO PETITIONS ARE READY

For Action by the Council—They Are for Main Street and Harrison Avenue—North, High and Metcalf Streets May Follow.

While it is a fact that Lima is at present behind other cities of equal size, in public improvements, it is also a fact that the era of street paving is about to commence in the city with a rush, and inasmuch as that is the principal form of public improvement needed, Lima will equal or surpass her sister cities in this as well as other features before many more years shall have elapsed. The contract for improving west Spring street from Main street to Jameson avenue, by paving with Wasatch asphalt, has already been awarded, and the work will be commenced within a few weeks. North Main street and the resident portion of Harrison avenue are to be paved during the coming summer, and other streets of more or less importance are soon to follow. Since the public square was paved and the contract for the paving of west Spring street was awarded, this form of public improvement has progressed rapidly in public favor, and the result will soon be manifest.

TWO PETITIONS READY.

The petitions necessary to start the legal proceedings for the improvement of north Main street and Harrison avenue are already signed by the necessary majority of property owners and are ready to be submitted to the city council for action by that body.

The petition for the proposed Main street improvement is signed by the property owners from the north side of the public square, north to the south line of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. right of way. The petition specifies brick as the material to be used. The proposed improvement of Harrison avenue will extend from Bellefontaine avenue to a point one block south of Elm street and the property owners on this street have also signed their preference for brick to be used. Both of these improvements are to be completed the coming summer if the action of the city council will permit.

FOR WEST NORTH STREET.

West North street is the most promising, and also one of the most desirable locations for street paving, and it is possible that this street will also be improved before another year. Circular letters have already been prepared and sent to the property owners on the street by an enterprising public-spirited citizen. The purpose of these circular letters is to ascertain the kind of material, brick or asphalt, a majority of the abutting property owners favor.

East and west High and south Metcalf streets are among the other streets that are likely to be paved within the next year or two. Councilman Van Eman, of the Fifth ward, stated some time ago that the residents of south Metcalf street wanted that thoroughfare opened through from the south side to Elm street, and that the south side people were almost unanimously in favor of paving. A petition for the improvement



Fifty Years Ago.

Who could imagine that this should be the place where, in eighteen sixty-three, that white world-wonder of each age should shadow the nation, polychrome. Here at the Fair was the prize conferred on Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred, Chicago-like, they a record show, since they started—30 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893—a fact which emphasizes the record.

50 Years of Cures.

of High street would doubtless have been prepared before this time were it not for the fact that but three citizens own most of the property along the central portion of that street. In a conversation with a representative of the Times-Democrat Saturday, Wheat Jackson, one of the principal property owners on central High street, remarked that he was heartily in favor of paving High street, but inasmuch as B. C. Faurot, J. F. Hausten and himself would have to pay for most of the improvement from Elizabeth street to Tanner street, he would prefer to delay that portion of the improvement until times are improved.

Smalley Grand Concert Company, Faurot Opera House, March 5. Seats on sale Monday, March 1, 9 a. m., Y. M. C. A. 50c.

OIL AND GAS.

OIL MARKET.

Pennsylvania oil..... 40
North Lima oil..... 35
South Lima oil..... 30
Indiana oil..... 25

Developed Field for Sale.

Oil lease and production for sale 100 acres and seven producing wells, making twenty-four inches; three good locations; complete Allen power; two complete water wells; gas sufficient to run plant. Production for February seven tanks. Reason for selling, disagreement of partners. Address box 406, Lima, O. 115 tr

Smalley Grand Concert Company, Faurot Opera House, March 6. Seats on sale Monday, March 1, 9 a. m., Y. M. C. A. 50c.

SHOES -- SHOES

MUST BE SOLD!

—AT—

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

THE COMPLETE SHOE STOCK

—OF—

I. E. AVERY

Must be sold, and that within thirty days.

Bargains are many, and everything in the store is a bargain to the buyer.

Remember, only thirty days left, and Shoes will be sold cheap.

135 North Main Street.

P. A. KAHLE, Assignee.